The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Things on the Surface and Things Beneath it.

What Shall be Done with Tennessee?

The Radical Leader—His Influence and Characteristics.

Elements of Strength in Gen. Grant's Administration.

Mr. Delano on the Taxation of Homestead Incomes.

Attractions of the Capital—The New Regime—Grant, Washington and Jackson—Politicians—The Successor of Thaddeus Stevens—A Prophecy.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 26, 1870.

This has been a roystering season. There seems to be a social rebound after the anxieties and estrangements of the war. One week of our gala life will show any sojourner or spectator, like your correspondent, that we are in truth upon an era of good feeling. I do not think we ever had so brilliant a "season." All the lady-birds are in a flutter of delightful memories. The President has set the example. He goes everywhere, and everybody goes to see him. He has dispensed the hospitalities of the White House like a soldier and a gentleman. We have had more good dinners, and pleasant reunions than in any Presidency that I can remember. And our Administration has dignity and lustre. We know what it is to have a President whose name was over all the world before he took the office. Around him we have men as illustrious as SHERMAN and CHASE, and Senators who go back to the great days, like SUMNER and CAMERON,—with remnants of the Jackson era, like old FRANK BLAIR,—who seems doomed to live forever, as hale and sturdy as when he controlled the thunder of the imperious Tennesseean. Did it ever occur to you that there is something fascinating in this Washington life? Perhaps the taste is artificial, but once acquired, it seems hard to resist. AMOS KENDALL and FRANK BLAIR, and REVERDY JOHNSON and JUDGE BLACK, and twenty others of lesser prominence, have all made this city their post-official homes. N. P. WILLIS said that the air of Washington, especially in May and October, was as delicious and health-restoring as the air of Italy. Probably this it is that keeps these old birds in the national rookery, long after their cawing days are over. Or perhaps they are like the prisoners of Newgate, who, when the prison was burned down, could not resist prowling around the ruins. There are two things in this Washington City that it is hard to escape—the library and the scenery. Never did city nestle so beautifully by stream and hill, and in the range of sweet Southern breezes! I know it is not the fashion to admire Washington, and surely it hath shabbiness and dust, and many ugly scabs and sores; but with my friend SPOFFORD to make you ever-welcome to the greenest alcoves of the library, burdened with its two hundred thousand volumes, and to show you from the portico the gorgeous scenery that lies beyond—the city at your feet—the beautiful river rippling in the sunshine—the crests of hills that rise and swell and melt away into blue and gray mists—distant Alexandria drowsily sleeping in Potomac mud, and Arlington before you—not the recorded and lordly Arlington of CUSTIS and LEE, but scalped and torn by the bloody hand of war until her fair hills look barren and cold;—we may well find comfort here and hours of peace, and, after even as troubled a life as that of old FRANK BLAIR, long years of rest.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE POLITICIANS.

GRANT well represents the new régime. There is a heartiness about his Administration and abundant social content. The worst thing I have heard about him is that he smokes, and likes a good horse. Well, WASHINGTON was as fond of horses as GRANT, while JACKSON, with his unexceptionable character, found no comfort greater than a good main of cocks. GRANT is by no means popular with the politicians—I mean those politicians who bear the same relation to the party that the shriveled and impish jockeys do to the Derby races. It is their business to ride, and they din your ears with their political horse-talk. First comes all the scandals about the DENTS and brothers-in-law. Then the Cuban heroes mourn and will have no comfort, because Gen. GRANT will not send an army and free a country they are too cowardly to go home and fight for. Men who lap the disappointments and the venom of the New-York Sun tell you about West Point and military domination, and you fancy you see a Government in girdles and epaulets, and the "divine presence" behind an impregnable wall of brigadiers. The Southern men are disquieted. They hunger for patronage. They want recognition. A sallow, streaky Senator, with angular memories of Cape Cod, and suspicious emphasis upon certain vowels, will howl over the ignoring of the great South, and especially those loyal men who hid in the passes and mountain fastnesses. It was thus they defeated HOAR and came very near defeating BRADLEY. The President, I presume, felt that as most of these Representatives and Senators had gone into the South not many months ago to bless and develop it, there would be no harm to send a brace or two of Judges to keep them company. I confess I have confidence in these new appointments. When you strike new soil, and turn up the spaded earth, wormy and root-netted, a little fertilizing is an advantage. The South is chipped and furrowed, and all we see is the torn and open soil. But the seed has been sown, and in another Summer peace and plenty and political fraternity will have their ripening influences, and the fields will be covered with a multitudinous harvest.

TENNESSEE.

Is it too much to hope for this? Well, sometimes I think so when I look at Tennessee. You will ask me how much is true and how much is false of all that we learn of that distracted Commonwealth. When we see the blood drip we are apt to believe in crime and assassination. Tennessee, that came to us so fresh and promising in the early days of reconstruction, and was welcomed as a sister rescued from a terrible fate—this Tennessee around whom so many hopes were entwined, now lies gashed and bleeding, and asking our great pity. Some of you, pre-eminently Mr. GREELEY, gave us SENTER for Governor, and bade us welcome him as a guarantee of what amnesty would do. What has it done? I do not deplore any mercy we may have shown, and would not put a straw in the way of the fullest and speediest reunion. But is this union? You restore Tennessee with the sovereign dignity of a State, and bid her welcome to as much glory and dominion as you bestow on Massachusetts and New-York. Your State is a mob; your laws are shreds and patches; citizenship is a dream; peace has gone to "sleep with Turks and Infidels," and tumultuous brawls, kin with kin and kind with kind confused. The lawyers sent out upon this scene of strife and unrest and tell us that the law has no remedy—that sovereign Tennessee must endure her sovereign agony, and that we cannot interfere. In the same spirit they looked out upon Fort Sumter in flames, and the South marching in serried columns to the ravaging of the Union, and according to the Constitution there was no remedy. I suppose Judge BLACK would tell you that the whole war was the most unconstitutional proceeding in history. In a new country like ours circumstances make laws. That British Constitution and the famous Common Law are marvelous as far as they go, but they do not always go far enough. Now here is the fact that Tennessee, a State of the Union, sovereign, dominant and the peer of New-York and Ohio—is in chaos and without the power to restore order. Suppose a million of Chinamen settled in Massachusetts and under the Fifteenth Amendment proceeded to reorganize the State, to make some buttoned Mandarin Governor and erect temples to Buddha and oppress all who did not bow down and worship the strange gods: suppose that the lives of all Americans became uncertain, that arson and murder and assassination came with every midnight, and that in this sovereign State the life and property of every American was unsafe,—how long would it be permitted? I confess I become Jewish when I look upon these maddening scenes, and yearn for the coming of that God who once smote the Amalekites, and pray for a leader who would hew Agag in pieces. We have no fairer State than Tennessee. She has been with us since the time of WASHINGTON. Her domain is about as large as New-York. Her climate has all that attracts in the cold and warm zones. Her range of agriculture is almost unlimited, and her people can raise cotton and corn, tobacco and barley. She has abundance of useful ores, the necessary corals and stones and water-power to give employment for ten millions of people. And yet this Commonwealth, with its million of people, white and black, is given over to strife and anarchy, because Cuffee can no longer be thrashed, and the ballot is open to every one who wields the shovel and the hoe. Reconstruction is arrested—for we shall always feel that reconstruction is a shapeless and tumbling structure, without coherence and beauty and substance, unless we know that the flag is as powerful in the South as in the North.

THE REMEDIES.

What shall we do with Tennessee? The Democrats say: "Patience! Let the elements settle. After the volcanic eruption there will be [illegible]. You must wait for the earth to cool before you see green [illegible]." The Republicans say: "The peace we cannot coax we must command. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth—the Jewish retribution. Let the sword reign again." This is the view of Gen. BUTLER,—and whatever we may say of the New-England member, whatever he says, he is the head of the Radical table. He is the [illegible] of them all. I lounge into the gallery and look down—and the eye drifts unconsciously to the large bald, the wide expansive forehead, the profile that looks like an old Roman coin, marked with the face of the earliest Caesars—and I know that more eyes in those wide galleries rest with mine upon the member from Massachusetts. If at rest, which is not often, he [illegible] sinks into the Napoleonic attitude—the body slouching in the chair—the arm thrown over its back—the face looking thoughtfully [illegible]. How much hatred—how much anger—how much terror—how much [illegible] have swelled over the pathway of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. "Is he popular in the House?" I asked one who should know. "No! he is too aggressive." The thought came to me that greatness is always aggressive—that nothing is more aggressive than the sea, the tides—the thunderbolts; and as a man who believes in the Cromwells, the Dantons, the Napoleons, the Gambettas, the Cavours, the [illegible] of history—who sees more true royalty in the hunched figure of the Great Protector than in all the PLANTAGENETS and STUARTS and HANOVERS whose names stand in the English peerage—I retain for BUTLER the same enthusiasm which came to me when he solved the war by making the slave a contraband and proposed a treaty in the night of tumult, for [illegible] the flag. The Representative, with all his [illegible], is to-day the strongest man in Congress, the strongest with the Administration. You feel his influence everywhere. Those who claim to hear the whispers of the throne say that he voted the same power, and that no other outside of the Cabinet more frequently [illegible] upon Executive deliberations. Hated and feared as he is, he is one of the most genial and courteous and generous of men. He has the rare gift of commanding the awe and the affection of those around him. They say a man is never great to his valet. Before I estimate a hero tell me what his private secretaries say. As a mere idler in this capital city, with nothing to do but see the great comedy as it changes from day to day, and disposed to look cynically beneath the robes that drape the "greatness" that is all around, and seek to know which is bronze and which were clay and earthenware, I am impressed with the devotion and esteem which those who know BUTLER and serve him, feel for his genius and character.

It may not be proper, perhaps, that I should drift into personal encomiums while speaking of Tennessee. But it seemed proper to say something of this man,—especially as the one seems to be detraction and calumny. "I have my gods," as CARLYLE would say, and as odd let them are, perhaps; but to me they are gods, and I don't take them down when the rain falls. For this Administration, and perhaps for the one that comes after, the hand of BUTLER will rest upon this country with increasing power. STEVENS has gone, and SUMNER, after his long war, glides into scholarly conservatism, and the radical leader is the member from Essex.

THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

I have spoken of "this Administration and perhaps the one that comes after." Will you allow me a little prophecy in my rambling writing? The "one that comes after" will (D. V.) be the second term of ULYSSES S. GRANT. It is probably soon to say this, especially with the political jockeys in high chorus of deprecation, and the pert slanders of his enemies filling the air. As for the jockeys, they were quite as fierce against Mr. LINCOLN in 1864; and the abuse of venal editors is about as much to be feared as the abuse of Mr. BRYANT or Mr. UNDERHILL, or some of your negro minstrels. GRANT has tried to do what is right. He has kept the peace; he has paid the debt; he has collected the revenue; he has shunned alluring quarrels; he has not angered the country by distracting dissertations on the Constitution; he has been rich in saving common sense; and although he has disappointed aldermen and ward politicians, and the shoofly statesmen who would own him—the people who plow and weave and dig, and who have no interest beyond their crops and yarn believe in GRANT. It is a great thing to know we have a man who means to do what is right, and once we have him we are going to sustain him, although he appoints twenty times as many relatives to office, and fails to estimate the genius of his maligner any higher than the Appraisers' office in the Custom-house. The Democrats might have taken Mr. CHASE and made a good campaign, but the country will scarcely follow a party which took possession of New-York only to create a public scandal between MIKE NORTON and BILL TWEED. There are candidates enough, growing and in condition—experienced statesmen and popular orators enough to fill the White House for the next century, who swarm around you, busy, expectant, sedulous, ambitious, but ULYSSES' spear has victory in it still. The shrewd FARGO made haste to say as much the other day, and for reading signs and tokens and the wonders of the sky, commend me to the amiable and plain Senator from New-York.

Something more I had to say, but I have drifted further into your precious space than I had intended. Cuba, the Indians, Georgia, reconstruction, revenue scandals, and twenty other topics come to me, and I hate to pass them by. So this shall be a summary close. "That's rather a sudden pull up, isn't it, Sammy," inquired the elder Mr. Weller. "Not a bit of it," said Sam. "She'll wish there was more, and that's the great art of letter-writing."

SPECTATOR.

The San Domingo Treaty in the Senate—How a Vote Today would Probably Result—Progress of the Darien Canal Survey—The Tariff Debate—Opposition to the Funding Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate will to-morrow take action on the San Domingo treaty. Mr. SUMNER will speak against it, and Messrs. CONKLING and COLE for it. The result will probably be an extension of the time for ratification for a few weeks, in order that a few people who profess a desire for further information may be gratified. If the vote on ratification should be taken to-morrow it would probably stand as follows:

For Ratification—Abbott, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howell, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Revels, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Warner, Williams, Wilson, Yates—35.

Against Ratification—Anthony, Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Casserly, Cragin, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Howard, Johnston, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers—23.

Doubtful—Harris, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Pratt, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Willey—9.

Absent—Edmunds, Saulsbury—2.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Private letters from Caledonia Bay give the most favorable accounts of the progress of the Darien expedition. Capt. SELFRIDGE arrived on the 21st of February, and the survey was started on the 22d. Up to the 12th of March every man was in excellent health. The climate is not disagreeable; the thermometer varies from 70° to 84° in the shade.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Gen. SCHENCK will probably close general debate on the Tariff bill on Tuesday. Among the prominent men yet to speak are Gen. GARFIELD, Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, and others. Several very able speeches were made in the House on Saturday, that of Gen. HAY, of Illinois, being one of the strongest yet delivered on that side of the question. The fight made on the [illegible] proves to be very fierce and bitter. Some progress on the bill may therefore be expected this week.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The National Bank Committee will be heard in opposition to the Funding bill before the Ways and Means Committee, on Tuesday. The bank influence here against the bill has been reinforced during the past week by letters from nearly every bank in the country, addressed to their Representatives in Congress. There are over sixteen hundred banks, and in all the interior districts in the several States they wield a very formidable pressure. The prospect of the passage of the bill seems to be decreasing. A committee of national bank men from Chicago will arrive here to-morrow.

THE CALIFORNIANS.

The Senate special Committee to investigate the case of Secretary GORHAM examined eight or ten witnesses yesterday informally, they having no power to administer oaths, being a committee of the caucus. The difficulty is all about the differences between Mr. GORHAM and Senator COLE, and is of very little public interest.

HOMESTEAD INCOME TAX.

The following is the letter of Commissioner DELANO on the subject of deducting the interest on mortgages on homesteads, to which allusion was made in these dispatches of Saturday. Your correspondent addressed a note to the Commissioner on this subject, and promptly received the subjoined reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 25, 1870.

SIR: [illegible]

[illegible]

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Acquittal of Prince Bonaparte—Excitement and Astonishment at the Result—The Creusot Strike.

TOURS, March 27.—Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE has been acquitted in spite of the strong appeal made by the Procureur-General for a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances. The jury were out only one hour. As soon as the verdict was announced the counsel for the *Partie Civile* demanded 100,000 francs damages. In consequence of this demand the Prince was not released from custody. He was exceedingly indignant because he was not allowed to leave the Court instantly. He said he wished to show that he was not afraid of the menaces made against his life.

In their closing arguments, the lawyers for the defence laid great stress on the constant and violent denunciations of the Prince in the *Marseillaise* and on other circumstances calculated to exasperate the accused.

PARIS, March 27.—The news of the acquittal of Prince BONAPARTE produces every where immense sensation and astonishment, and is the universal topic of conversation....The strike at Le Creusot continues. Many arrests have been made, but as yet there has been no collision between the troops and the workmen.

The Irish Land Bill Passed—Italian Disturbances—A New Novel by Disraeli.

LONDON, March 26.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. BARRY, member from Cork County, moved an amendment to the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland, requiring one warning to seditious journals. This was adopted. An amendment limiting the operation of the act to March, 1871, was rejected. Several amendments were offered to the Irish Land bill, which were generally adopted. The bill then passed, and the House adjourned.

FLORENCE, March 26.—The latest advices from Pavia report that the riots there have been dispersed. Tumults had occurred at Bologna, but tranquility has been restored there also.

LONDON, March 27.—The LONGMANS announce the publication, in May, of a new political novel by Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

The Pontifical Dogma of Infallibility—Bishop Strossmayer's Protest.

PARIS, March 27.—It is believed at Rome that the French Government is engaged in discussing with the English Government the political aspects of the question of Papal infallibility. The publication of Bishop STROSSMAYER's protest against the proclamation of the dogma is hourly expected. A manifesto on the subject from Count DARU is also looked for.

CUBA.

Elections Ordered for Deputies to the Cortes—Movements of the Captain-General.

MADRID, March 27.—Senor BECKERRA, Minister of the Colonies, declared in the Cortes yesterday that the Captain-General of Cuba has received instructions to order elections to be held for Deputies to the Cortes, if the situation of the island will permit them.

MADRID, March 27—10 P. M.—The Colonial Department is in possession of many documents showing the character of the various conspiracies which culminated in the insurrection in Cuba, and proving that one of the most considerable of these plots had for its object the elevation of LERSUNDI to the Viceroyalty of the island.

HAVANA, March 26.—Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS arrived at Puerto Principe on the 23d inst., and was received with great enthusiasm by the people.

FIRES.

Mowing-Machine Works in Troy Burned—Loss $400,000—Woolen Mills in Ohio Destroyed.

TROY, N. Y., March 27.—The works of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping-machine Company were partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $400,000. Insurance on the property destroyed is $145,000. Temporary buildings will be erected at once, which, together with the Caledonia Mills, belonging to this Company, will enable them to fill their engagements promptly.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—A fire at Maumee City, Ohio, this morning, destroyed the Washington Woolen Mills. The loss on building, machinery and stock amounts to $60,000, insured in the following companies: Imperial, London, $15,000; Home, New-York, $10,000; Home, New-Haven, $10,000; Hartford, $5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, March 27.—Fire last night destroyed M. CARROLL's grocery, RITTER & BAY's cigar manufactory and JOHN BUYER's saloon, and badly damaged M. HECK's stove and tin store and LOUIS GILBERT's saloon and residence. The loss is $25,000, which is partially covered by insurance in Eastern companies.

Destructive Conflagration in Comptah—Two Hundred Houses Burned.

LONDON, March 26.—A telegram from Bombay reports a terrible conflagration in the town of Comptah, near Fugpoor, in the Presidency of Bengal. Over 200 houses and 1,500 bales of cotton were destroyed. The loss is immense.

Found Drowned—Attempted Wife Murder in Westville, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—BERT STRONG, a blacksmith, was found drowned in the harbor this morning. He was seen by his son about midnight last night. It is not known whether his death was accidental or by design....THOMAS GORMAN, a manufacturer of friction matches at Westville, went to church as usual this morning, and on returning home shortly after noon, shot his wife with a pistol, the ball penetrating the left breast and lodging in the lung. GORMAN went to the Police Head-quarters and said another man had shot his wife, but she and her son both say GORMAN was the man, and he is now in jail. The couple have lived unhappily several years, and have separated three or four times. The friends of each lay the blame on the other. Mrs. GORMAN is not expected to live until morning.

Sunday in Cheyenne City—No Business to be Transacted Under Penalty of the Law.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, March 27.—The declarations were printed in the *Leader* last evening, signed by thirteen of the Grand Jurors of the County of Laramie for the March term, 1870, giving notice to persons carrying on business in the City of Cheyenne, except druggists, that every person hereafter found doing business on Sunday shall be liable to be indicted and prosecuted....Chief-Justice HOWE left for Washington to-day in the interest of the Big Horn Mining Association.

Albany Politics—An Accident—Arrest of a Horse Thief.

ALBANY, March 27.—F. L. GILBERT, news-dealer, died suddenly today of heart disease....The Printers' Union last night elected the following officers: President, GEORGE F. NELSON; Treasurer, TIMOTHY HAYES; Recording Secretary, JAMES DUFFY, Jr.; Delegates, THOMAS WILLARD and FRANK ROBERTSON....JOHN GERBLER, residing in Greenbush, broke through the ice, and was drowned last night....JAMES ELDRIDGE, alias STEVENS, supposed to be connected with a gang of horse thieves in Saratoga County, was arrested here last night.

TENNESSEE.

Ratification of the Constitution—Military Interference.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 26.—The election for the ratification of the new Constitution and county officers took place in Nashville today. Everything passed off quietly, and a heavy vote was polled, notwithstanding the heavy rain. The dispatches received by the *Banner* indicate the ratification of the new Constitution by a decided majority, but little opposition being made outside of East Tennessee, and the Conservatives claim for Tennessee the credit of being the first State to adopt universal suffrage without regard to color and incorporating it in the organic law....Returns from West Tennessee are meager, but sufficient to indicate the ratification of the new Constitution by a large majority.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 27.—ALLAN ROBINSON, of Hamilton, and WM. PORTER, of Knox, delegates to the Nashville Colored Convention, that sent a Committee to Washington, publish cards against Congressional interference in the affairs of this State, and disclaiming knowledge of crimes against their race. Gov. SENTER yesterday received a dispatch from Gen. BUTLER inviting him to Washington to testify before the Reconstruction Committee touching the condition of affairs in Tennessee. He has been confined to his room several days with pneumonia, but will, probably, leave for Washington Monday.

Seizure of a Steamer at Nassau—Cuban Refugees at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 27.—The schooner *Gertie Lewis* arrived at this port last evening, from Nassau. She reports that the steamer *Salvador* was seized by the authorities of Nassau for a breach of the Passenger act, and had been condemned, sold, and bought by the Government authorities for one hundred pounds. The Spanish gun-boat *Conde de Venadito* was ashore to the northward of Nassau, but succeeded in getting off with some damage. The *Lewis* brought five Cubans of the ill-fated *Lillian* expedition consigned to the Cuban Junta at New-York.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—The United States double-turreted monitor *Terror* arrived at Fortress Monroe, Friday, the 25th inst., in thirty-eight hours from New-York. She had a fresh breeze from the north-west, which swept the decks with billows, foam and spray. Several coasting schooners, on the night of the 23d, seemed determined to try their strength with the monitor by steering wildly.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—A. J. SPANIER, the murderer of CALEB BALDWIN, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000.

Lost Steamers—The Disasters of Ten Years.

During the ten years which ended with the year 1867, the following disasters to steamers of over 1,000 tons' burden occurred:

SCREW PROPELLERS.

Names.	Tonnage.	How Lost.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tempest	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Argo	2,[illegible]	Wrecked, [illegible]
Jura	[illegible]	Wrecked, 1864.
Aphrodite	1,[illegible]	Wrecked, 1864.
North American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotland	2,[illegible]	Wrecked, Sandy Hook.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS.

Names.	Tonnage.	How Lost.
Crescent City	1,[illegible]	Stranded, 1860.
Brother Jonathan	1,[illegible]	Lost in Pacific, 1865.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Gate	2,[illegible]	Burned at sea, 1862.
Roanoke	1,070	Burned by pirates.
Black Warrior	1,[illegible]	Stranded, 1859.
Perseverance	1,020	Lost at sea, 1856.
Central America	2,[illegible]	Lost at sea, 1857.
Yankee Blade	2,000	Lost at sea, 1854.
Charles Morgan	1,[illegible]	Destroyed, 1863.
Commonwealth	[illegible]	Burned, 1865.
Galveston	1,000	Destroyed, 1862.
Daniel Webster	1,070	Lost at sea, 1861.
Andrew Johnson	1,000	Wrecked, 1866.
Fire Cracker	1,[illegible]	Wrecked, China Sea, '66.
Che Kiang	1,[illegible]	Burned, China Sea, 1866.
Foh Kein	[illegible]	Burned, 1866.
Evening Star	2,017	Found at sea, 1866.
Golden Rule	2,[illegible]	Wrecked, 1865.
Vera Cruz	1,[illegible]	Wrecked, 1866.
Oriental	1,000	Lost, So. America, 1866.

46 sidewheel steamers...[illegible]...Tonnage.
41 smaller sidewheel...24,824...Tonnage.
85 sidewheel steamers...[illegible]...Tonnage.

The above vessels, lost or destroyed, were mostly registered in the City of New-York.

California Salmon for the East.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Eastern papers contain frequent notices of the arrival of consignments of California salmon. Several cargoes have already been shipped; and the business, so prosperously begun, is likely to increase rapidly. From Mexico to Alaska every clear stream running into the ocean is frequented by salmon. These fish even ascend small streams which one can jump across; and the number which frequent large streams is wonderful. The size, quality, and even shape, vary considerably in the different streams—the smaller and more slender fish being found in mere brooks, where the resemblance to brook trout is very close. The largest salmon are probably caught in the Sacramento River. And while this fish, theoretically, must have clear water, it is remarkable that it seems to thrive in the muddy waters of the Sacramento. For twenty years that stream has constituted the great drain of a considerable part of the mining region, and the mud coming down from the mountains has even raised the level of the river; yet the salmon abounds there, if not in such numbers as formerly, yet sufficient to supply the home market and furnish large quantities for Eastern consumption. In Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska there is no limit to the supply of salmon. The streams at certain seasons of the year are literally jammed with these fish. Contracts are frequently made with the Indians to catch and pack a barrel of salmon for $1 to $1 50, the first party finding salt and barrel. The efforts to export salmon in barrels have not, so far as we can learn, been very successful. They, being very fat, do not keep well; and when the packages, after the long voyage around the Horn, are opened, they are not in good merchantable order. Salmon cured by drying and smoking might do better; but for some reason, very little encouragement has been extended to this way of preparing salmon for market.

As the salmon, after being caught, decomposes rapidly by a high temperature, the fish to stand the long transportation overland, must be packed in ice, or frozen by artificial process, so that it can be laid down as fresh as when taken from the river. There are parties who are ready to freeze salmon by the car load. Now that it is clear that we have got the fish, and the Atlantic cities have the markets, while the Pacific Railroad will carry them frozen from one side of the continent to the other, there is hardly a limit to the business which may be done in stocking the Eastern markets with the best fish in the world.

THE STORM OF YESTERDAY.

Destruction to Life and Property in and Out of Town.

A Building Crushed by Falling Walls in Forty-sixth-Street—Almost an Entire Family Killed—Signs, Awnings and Blinds Carried Away.

The rain of yesterday was a rain of terror. In the opinion of the wisest the storm was certainly the severest of the Winter. It was a terrible visitation. Early on Sunday morning it began, and at daylight the beating rain and howling blast depressed the spirits of those who had gone to bed on Saturday night intending to spend a pleasant Sabbath. People with devotion enough ventured out, despite the inclement weather, to church. Umbrellas, of course were brought into requisition, but proved no acquisition. The fierce gusts of wind soon warned the wayfarer that his umbrella was more likely to be a nuisance than a comfort, so that most people shut them up in despair and faced the pelting rain. Riding in the cars was a horrible ordeal. They were crammed by dripping occupants whose garments steamed, and when the doors were closed filled the atmosphere with a wet, blanketty-kind of moisture. Many preferred to walk rather than endure this soppy packing. For those the way was full of danger. On every hand the clang and crash of swaying and falling sign-boards warned the daring and terrified the timid. Not without reason, indeed, as a visit to any of the Station-houses would have convinced the scoffer. Through the day and evening policemen might have been seen carrying boards, pieces of tin signs, parts of shutters and shingles to the Station-houses of their Precincts, which, in the evening, presented in many instances the appearance of a sign-painter's lumber-room. There seemed to be no probability of the storm's moderating at 6 P. M., and a stroll along the East River would have convinced the hardiest that a trip across its troubled waters on a ferry-boat was not the safest thing imaginable. Some of the ferries ceased to run altogether—the Wall-street, for example; and those lines that did try to run made but very irregular and uncomfortably long trips. The wreckers [illegible] the gale may blow some good to them in the shape of work at the craft which may have been cast ashore while it lasted. Midnight brought a comparative lull, and the storm moderated.

The Disaster in Forty-sixth-street.

The storm caused, among other serious accidents and disasters in this City, the destruction of a large five-story building in Forty-sixth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, and the death of nearly an entire family named DONNELLY. DONNELLY, who was a hard-working man, and his wife with three of their four children, were instantly killed by the fall of the adjoining building. At 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, people living near Forty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue heard a rumbling noise, and those who, within sight of a large five-story brick building in progress of erection on the lot No. 407 Forty-sixth-street, were horrified to see the entire building sway a moment, and in an instant after the edifice seemed to crumble and sink to the ground with a terrible crash. The east and west walls fell with the wind as it came from the East, the westerly wall falling with sudden force upon a small one-story brick building adjoining it, known as No. 409, and occupied by BENJAMIN DONNELLY and his family. As was natural, the catastrophe attracted the presence of nearly all of the residents of the neighborhood, who, to the number of over eight hundred, assembled on the scene. News of the accident was soon carried to the Forty-seventh-street Police Station, when Capt. BOGART and his reserve force of men at once repaired to the spot and took charge of the rescuing operations, then already in progress. As soon as the excitement of the people had been sufficiently allayed, the Police, aided by the citizens, went to work and removed the immense mass of bricks and beams that had fallen with such crushing force upon the Donnelly homestead. While the men were thus engaged they heard a faint cry at intervals for a few minutes, when they came upon the body of one of the children named CHARLES, a bright little fellow about seven years of age. He was found alive, but jammed up in the corner of the front room furthest from the fallen building. He had been riding a hobby-horse, up in the corner where he was found, at the time of the disaster, and his life had been saved by the providential movements of two large beams from the larger building, which struck the framework of the front door of the cottage, and formed a rude shield for the falling mass of brick that followed them. When fully extricated from the ruins CHARLES was found to have sustained a compound fracture of both legs at the thighs, besides several severe bruises and cuts on his face and body. An hour was fully occupied before the remainder of the DONNELLY family were found, when both of the parents and the three other children were quite dead and terribly disfigured. As each of the bodies was recovered they were greeted with a murmur of excited emotion on the part of the crowd assembled, the fact that all of the family were dead, except the boy first extricated, making the scene doubly mournful and impressive. The surviving member of the ill-fated family was speedily carried to the residence of his uncle, Mr. CARSON MILLER, at No. 404 West Forty-third-street, where the remains of the dead were also removed in wagons, where they were laid out in the front room.

As soon as Drs. J. S. LITTLE, WM. C. MCFARLAND and CHAS. E. CAMPBELL, who all reside in the neighborhood, were informed of the disaster, they immediately repaired to Mr. MILLER's residence and dressed the injuries sustained by the solitary survivor of the DONNELLY family, the death of the others unhappily limiting the scope of their usefulness. These physicians remained with little CHARLEY until night-fall, when they left him to the care of some sympathizing female friends of the family. Before they left their patient they expressed but faint hopes of his recovery, owing to the extent of the injuries he had sustained and the great excitement he had been compelled to witness, the shock being a terrible one to his infantile system.

THE DEAD FAMILY.

BENJAMIN DONNELLY, the father of the family, was a native of Ireland, and thirty-six years of age, having been born in the County of Derry in 1834. He came to this country in the year 1859, a single man, but soon after landing in this City he married one of his female fellow-passengers, one ROSE HUTCHINS, also a native of Derry, and a year younger than her husband. DONNELLY became engaged in the coke business, and being possessed of a little money, he purchased a horse and cart, and peddled the coke about the City. So well did he prosper in the business that DONNELLY was able three years ago to purchase the lot where he resided for the sum $3,000, and he built a small one-story brick building thereon, with two small rooms. His lot was a very deep one, and the rear portion was used for the accommodation of his horses, three cows, and two wagons. He had four children living at the time of the disaster. Their names are as follows: Catharine Ann Donnelly, aged ten years; Charles Donnelly, aged ten years; William Quing Donnelly, aged four years, and Hugh Donnelly, aged fifteen months. There were two other children, who have died, and are buried in Calvary Cemetery, where the father owned a lot. Mr. DONNELLY was well known in the neighborhood as a hard-working, honest man, and he seemed quite proud of his prosperity in the world.

THE POSITION OF THE BODIES.

When the disaster occurred the entire DONNELLY family must have been in the front room, the storm prevailing, no doubt, keeping them all in-doors. They evidently heard the premonitory sounds of the adjoining building giving way, for the dead were all found, huddled as it were near the front door. In all probability they made a sudden and instinctive rush for the only mode of egress permitted them. They were too late, however, for the front door stood unopened, and the immense mass of falling material, weighing several tons, came crashing down upon the devoted and doomed family. The closed door, no doubt, saved the life of the boy, for the frame work would have proved too weak to sustain the beams that fell upon it. The mother was found with her youngest child in her arms, the maternal instinct to save her infant naturally manifesting itself.

BENJAMIN, the father, was found to have sustained a severe contusion on the head, and no doubt his skull was fractured. His right leg was broken, and the body was marked by several wounds of a serious nature. The wife, ROSE, also had her right leg broken, and death had evidently been caused by a frightful cut across the bridge of the nose, as well as one on the forehead near the eyes. The girl, CATHARINE, sustained a fracture of the skull, the evidence being the presence of a terrible cut over the forehead. WILLIAM and HUGH were so severely bruised on their heads that they were quite black and swollen, and all of them were injured on the body.

THE BUILDING A DANGEROUS ONE.

From the statements of those who reside in the vicinity of the catastrophe, there appears to be no doubt that the building which fell was a dangerous one from the start. It is built on ground belonging to the Stryker estate, under the superintendence of T. MOULTON, the agent of the estate. It was commenced about two months ago in frosty weather, and the general belief is that the mortar never had a chance to dry, and the fact was noticeable after the occurrence that scarcely any of the bricks had mortar adhering to them. The side and rear walls were up to the fifth story, while the front one had only reached the second floor. A citizen who happened to notice the edifice on Saturday, saw that the side walls were not plumb, a space of nearly three inches being observable between them and the front one at the second story.

The scene of the disaster was a terrible one, as the entire vicinity was covered by a confused mass of beams and bricks, the front wall having fallen into the street and the remainder fell over toward the west, as already stated. The building had, it is stated, been condemned by Mr. MCGREGOR, and DONNELLY, only an hour before his death, spoke to a neighbor and expressed his fears of safety under the high wind then prevailing. He stated that he intended removing his family before night-fall, but unfortunately delayed the movement in time to save their lives.

The appearance of the remains as they lay in a row on the floor of Mr. MILLER's front room, was a very mournful and ghastly one.

Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest today.

The canal-boat *J. J. Schuyler*, owned by J. H. YOUNG, was sunk last evening at the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, causing a loss of $2,000. Not insured.

MINOR ACCIDENTS.

Many rickety tenements were shaken to their bases, much to the terror of their inmates. Even our Post-office suffered, having had two large sky-lights blown from the roof and smashed.

The show-window of the dry-goods store of Messrs. JOHNSON & BURNES, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and University-place, was blown in, and their stock somewhat damaged by the rain.

The sky-light was blown off the store No. 700 Broadway.

The chimney of the house No. 122 Amity-street was blown down.

At 5 o'clock last evening the wall surrounding WM. F. BERRY's cooperage, No. 552 Washington-street, was blown down. Fortunately the wall fell inward and no person was hurt.

At 5½ o'clock last evening the chimney of the premises No. 467 Canal-street was blown down, falling on the sidewalk. A policeman on patrol had a narrow escape from being struck by the falling bricks.

A wooden cornice on the building No. 119 East Fifteenth-street was blown down. Nobody was injured.

The Gale in Brooklyn.

Scarcely a section of the City of Brooklyn escaped damage from the gale yesterday. The most alarming casualty of the day had its scene in the Eastern District. A young lady, named ELLEN CREED, nineteen years of age, while returning home about 5 o'clock was, while passing along No. 102 North Sixth-street, thrown down by a gust of wind, and her head being violently driven against a projecting stoop, she sustained a fracture of the skull, which caused her death within two hours thereafter.

The instances of damage caused by the storm are so numerous as to be impossible to enumerate in detail. The following are among the most serious:

The roof of CHADWICK's drug-store, in Court-street was carried off. The coping of a house, corner of Court and Carroll streets, was carried away. The French plate-glass in the windows of E. F. WHITING's clothing-store, No. 242 Washington-street, was blown out upon the side-walk and smashed to pieces; the damage is estimated at $600. A three-story frame house, in course of completion on Bushwick-avenue, near Moore-street, was leveled to the ground; the building is owned by Dr. WHITMAN, of Morrell-street; damage about $1,500. The roof of a four-story brick house, corner of Richards and Partition streets, owned by Mr. BRUEN, was blown off; damage, $250. The tin roofing of the brick house corner of Court and Huntington streets was blown away—damage, $100; also, that of the house No. 5 Imlay-street, owned by Mr. DONOVAN, of New-York—damage, $300; also, that of Nos. 202 and 204 Hamilton-avenue, owned by Mr. FRENLER—damage, $200; also, the slate roof of the gas retort-house of the City Gas Works, on Smith-street, together with similar instances of trifling damage in half-a-dozen other cases. Great ravage has been made among sign-boards and chimney-pots, and locomotion became very dangerous during the afternoon. It is estimated that damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars has been done to newly-erected houses in all parts of the city, but particularly in South Brooklyn. Details are not yet forthcoming as to one half the damage done, and its extent can only be conjectured.

The Gale in New Jersey.

The rain and wind of yesterday did not leave Hudson County, N. J., unharmed. Everywhere streets were flooded, and signs blown down and shutters taken off their hinges. The meadows in Hoboken and the marshes between them and Jersey City were converted into lakes. Few serious damages are, however, reported. The roof of Brady's Rink, in Jersey City, was lifted from its place and thrown into the middle of the adjacent street. A large frame building upon the corner of Second and Clinton streets, in Hoboken, valued at $1,500, was blown over and demolished. A shutter on Palisade-avenue, in Hudson City, which had been lifted from its place struck FRANKLIN CALLAGHAN upon the head in its descent, injuring him badly, but it is thought not dangerously.

A blacksmith-shop belonging to JOHN DALY, in the First Ward of Bergen, was blown down yesterday afternoon. A carpenter-shop in Union-street was also destroyed. The loss in the latter case was $800.

The river ferry-boats were dashed about by the wind, and in many cases were driven so far out of their paths as to make it almost impossible for the pilot to guide them into the slips. The waves ran so high as to drench the decks and even to inundate the cabins.

Yesterday afternoon the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers rose to a greater height than they had attained within the last ten years, and the surrounding country, almost from West End to Newark, was one unbroken sheet of water, dotted over with floating hay-cocks and houses inaccessible except by means of rafts. The embankment lately constructed along the line of the New-Jersey Railroad to prevent the encroachment of the Passaic River was partially washed away in several places, and the water rushed over with much impetuosity. It is feared that some of the houses will be carried away, and the amount of hay destroyed will entail a serious loss on the owners. In Newark last evening an old tree, said to be a revolutionary relic, was blown down on Washington-street, and impeded travel till the lodgers in the Police Station were ordered to clear it away. No other damage was reported up to a late hour last night.

The Storm in the Country—Effect Upon the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 27.—A heavy east wind and rain has prevailed here all day. To-night the piers and docks are submerged. The storm is lighter north. Below here, between Peekskill and Roabook, the east track of the Hudson River Railroad is washed, and it is necessary to use the west track for all trains. The wind is still blowing a gale from the east. Reports from above state that the only ice obstruction is between Stuyvesant and Castleton. A boat will be able to push through to Albany to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—A severe wind and rain storm prevailed here last night and this morning. Twenty buildings, some of them in the course of erection, were blown down or partially demolished. Several houses were unroofed in different sections of the city. Ten large trees in Druid Hill Park were torn up by their roots. The sloop *Caroline* sunk in Back Basin. No one was injured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The gale has been very severe here. Some damage is reported in the unroofing of houses, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHEMICAL FORCES—HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY—With their applications to the expansion, liquefaction and vaporization of solids; the Steam-engine; Photography; Spectrum Analysis; the Galvanic Battery; Electro-plating; the Electrical Illumination of Light-Houses; the Fire Alarm of Cities; the Atlantic Telegraph. By THOMAS RUGGLES PYNCHON, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science, Trinity College, Hartford.

The progress of knowledge makes such a book as that of Prof. PYNCHON'S a necessity. The facts of science and their explanation must be repeated at frequent intervals, since the treatise on chemical forces which was written twenty, or even ten years ago, would not suit the present day. There are constant discoveries, which only a book like that lately edited by Hon. D. A. WELLS, the present Commissioner on Revenue, could exhibit. The treatises and the text-books on science must be frequently rewritten in order to keep pace with the progress of discovery. Thirty years ago the student was charged to get the last edition of TURNER. But to-day no new edition of TURNER could supply the necessity, or in any way fill the place of Prof. PYNCHON'S, as regards the chemical forces of heat, light and electricity.

DANIEL WEBSTER said that he always first read the table of contents of a book, and then its preface. He wished to have a general notion of what the author intended to present, and then he read his preface to know why he presented it. Following this course we find here a preliminary chapter on the subject of Chemistry, its uses and its history. We have then a chapter on Heat divided into various sections on its effects in diffusion, in evaporation, in expansion, in liquefaction, in ebullition, on specific heat, on sources of heat, and on the nature of heat. We have then a chapter on Light in which the subject in all its scientific relations is discussed. A chapter follows on Electricity, divided into numerous sections on galvanic electricity, electro-magnetism, magneto-electricity, thermo-electricity, and animal electricity. It is obvious that this must bring into view some of the most interesting discoveries and applications of these agents in the practical arts.

Prof. PYNCHON'S account of the steam-engine is particularly valuable. It gives us not only a development of the principles on which the steam-engine is constructed, but a complete history of its discovery and of the wonderful improvements which have been made in it. It is a great merit in this treatise that the order of subjects is strictly historical. This is at once the natural order of arrangement, being the one which the mind most easily follows, and the most attractive, because it imparts to the narrative much of the interest of personal biography. Nothing, it seems to us, could excel in interest for the scientific mind the description of the successive steps in WATT'S great invention, and WATT'S own account of what led him to hit upon the grand idea of a separate condenser.

As regards ocean telegraphy, there has always been a mystery to us in some of the language used, and this Prof. PYNCHON has fully elucidated. As an illustration may be cited the elegant demonstration of the different kinds of heat analogous to the different kinds of light, which are among the most felicitous attempts we have seen to illustrate an extremely difficult subject. We would also draw attention to the account of the spectroscope, which has so wonderfully revealed the chemical structure of the heavenly bodies; and also to the extraordinary magneto-electric machines of WILDE and LADD, rivaling the sun in brilliancy, and imparting to light-house illumination a penetrative power for fogs and mists which had been hitherto entirely unknown. The principle by which the invention of photography was effected and the art unfolded are traced from the beginning by Prof. PYNCHON, so that the whole subject, from its first conception to its complete development, is placed clearly before us. The book also furnishes an interesting scientific history, and beautifully exhibits the unfolding of the thought in scientific discovery. In thus tracing important discoveries, and giving their authors the credit they justly deserve, the author not only gives us an important scientific biography, but rescues the names of scientific benefactors from oblivion and enshrines them in the memory of an age which is enjoying the results of their industry and genius.

Prof. PYNCHON'S work is constructed on a thoroughly philosophical plan. A good scientific treatise is one which clearly explains itself, and which requires no exterior aids to enable the reader to comprehend its meaning. Nothing must be mentioned for the thorough understanding of which the reader has not already had the means placed at his command. The adoption of this plan is evident throughout the introduction, and in the copious back references that are made to previous sections at every step taken in advance. We need not point out that such a plan cannot fail to impart to scientific disquisition a perspicuity invaluable to the general reader, to the teacher and to the scholar. The book is profusely illustrated, and the engravings are well adapted to their purpose in throwing light on the subject to be explained. There is also a full and careful index.

AMONG MY BOOKS. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

As an essayist and reviewer, Mr. LOWELL takes rank with the highest. His style is pure, elegant and strong. His criticisms—of which this volume mainly consists—display more thorough reading, taste and independence of thought than are often brought together in the pages of a review; and it is to his credit that he always gives greater prominence to the beauties of his author than to the blemishes. His books, in truth, are his friends; he has an extenuating word for all their faults, and no one draws out the best passages of a favorite writer with more conscious relish. The present volume opens with an essay on the character and writings of DRYDEN. It is marked by discrimination and the absence of prejudice. Admitting that he whom MILTON called "a good rhymist, but no poet," was unequal and faulty as a writer, Mr. LOWELL says:

"He is, in more senses than one, in language, in turn of thought, in style of mind, in the direction of his activity, the first of the moderns. * * We always feel his epoch in him; that he was the lock which let our language down from its point of highest poetry to its level of easiest and most gently flowing prose."

From poetry the versatile essayist turns to witchcraft, and, in a very thoughtful chapter, traces the progress of this superstition through every variety of form. With the eye of speculative philosophy, he looks into the dark ages for the source of modern spiritualism, showing that out of what was formerly a faith we may now be creating a science. The chapter entitled "Shakespeare Once More," displays a fine, scholarly acumen, profound study, and an appreciation which does not express itself in the conventional language of criticism. It includes a careful and striking analysis of the principles by which SHAKESPEARE exercised imperial sway over the human heart, and a comparison between him and MILTON, in which the writer observes:

"With SHAKESPEARE, for example, imagination seems immanent in his very consciousness; with MILTON, in his memory. * * * One always fancies SHAKESPEARE in his best verses, and MILTON at the key-board of his organ."

The character of *Hamlet* is scrutinized in a manner which shows patient thought and keen penetration, and the remarks on SHAKESPEARE close with these words:

"But higher even than the genius, we rate the character of this unique man, and the grand impersonality of what he wrote. What has he told us of himself? In our self-exploiting nineteenth century, with its melancholy liver complaint, how serene and high he seems. If he had sorrows, he has made them the woof of everlasting consolation to his kind; and if, as poets are wont to whine, the outward world was cold to him, its biting air did but trace itself in loveliest frost-work of fancy on the many windows of that self-centered and cheerful soul."

The article entitled "New-England Two Centuries Ago," owes its attraction mainly to vivid and accurate sketches of character—some of which we meet for the first time—and subordinately to incidental topics gracefully introduced. Among other things there are selections from the Winthrop papers, in which we find a description of CROMWELL, written by his steward of the household, together with an account of JOHN WINTHROP'S search for the philosopher's stone; and a humorous narrative of HUGH PETER'S courtship, and its consequences. The best qualities of Mr. LOWELL are lavished on the essay about "Lessing," whom he considers the greatest intellectual athlete since the days of LUTHER. Hardly a finer subject could be presented for intellectual analysis, and the essayist evinces singular fidelity and balance in executing his task. Rigorous in his judgment, delicate and ever intensely appreciative of the literary merits of his hero, Mr. LOWELL makes it his duty to pierce within the sphere of mental activity, and to show us the man whose moral nature was as lovable as his reputation was spotless.

By the concluding essay, in which ROUSSEAU and the sentimentalists are considered, the acuteness and candor of the critic are satisfactorily indicated. His admiration is warm, but it does not run into exaggeration; his censure is candid, but never harsh, and his sense of justice and catholic order of mind forbid him to indulge in narrowness of any kind. Not alone as a poet and an essayist is he to be esteemed, but as a type of literary genius not over common among us, for we do not think it is paying Mr. LOWELL an overstrained compliment to apply to him that characterization of CHAUCER wherein DRYDEN said, "He is a perpetual fountain of good sense."

LEGENDS OF THE WARS IN IRELAND. By ROBERT DWYER JOYCE, M. D. Boston: PATRICK DONAHOE.

Some of these legends are of interest as explaining national customs, but most of them are narratives of brawls and fights between rival chiefs and their followers. The "Fair Maid of Killarney" is a pretty tale of a brave girl and a traitor lover, and the "White-Thorn Tree" has all the elements of an exciting story. The natives of the Green Isle will read the whole book with peculiar interest. As a specimen of the legends, we extract one which accounts for a universal custom at Irish funerals:

Saint Patrick had a servant named Duan the Slender; the duty of this servant was to supply fuel for the household of the Saint. One chilly Winter day, he went with his ax into the forest to cut timber, and, on arriving at a weird and lonely glade, he saw an aged rowan tree, or mountain-ash, upon its border. He immediately commenced to cut it down; but his ax was very blunt from constant use, and his work, therefore, progressed very slowly. The morning wore away, and noon came; but as yet he had scarcely cut half a dozen inches into the stubborn trunk of the tree; so he sat down at length beside it, weary and sad, and began to complain, rather loudly, of the poverty that prevented him from buying a new and sharper ax. As he sat thus, a voice behind him called out, "Duan the Slender!" three times.

Duan the Slender turned quickly round, and beheld, standing near, two young and handsome men of rather diminutive stature. They had long, flowing, lustrous hair, and dark, piercing eyes, that seemed to penetrate to the very soul of Duan the Slender, and were clad in luminous green garments. Duan arose, and looked upon them wonderingly.

"Have you called me?" he said at length, half afraid, on account of their strange looks and apparel.

"Yes," answered one; "we have called you that we may do you a service, if you are willing. Your ax is very blunt, and your labor is heavy."

"It is," answered Duan, catching up his ax, and looking disdainfully at its edge.

"We will give you a new one, that will cut down the whole forest in a day, if you comply with our request," said the young man.

"I will do anything," answered Duan, "to get rid of this useless and ancient ax, and get a new and sharp one."

"It is well," returned the young man. "Here is our request. After the mass, when Saint Patrick turns round to bless the people, ask him who are they that can never share in the light of the Gospel, that can never go to heaven."

"I will do it," said Duan the Slender. "And now give me the ax; for I must finish my work and begone."

They went into the forest, and returned with a sharp ax of gleaming blue steel. This they gave to Duan, saying that they would meet him in the same place on the morrow for his answer. They then departed; and Duan the Slender cut down the tree without trouble, and took some of its driest branches home.

Early next morning, when the Saint, after celebrating the holy mass, turned round to bless the people, Duan the Slender arose and called out in a loud voice, "Who are they in this land that shall never enter heaven?"

"Duine Airsheha," or "the people of air," answered the Saint. "But, O Duan the Slender! why have you asked me this question, that will bring sure and sudden destruction upon you?"

Duan waited till mass was quite over, and the Saint had entered his dwelling. He then told Saint Patrick what had happened, and the answer he had made to the two strange young men.

"It is, I fear, a fatal promise for you," said the Saint; "for, when they hear the woful answer from your lips, you will surely be torn to pieces. But, however, there is one plan by which you may escape their fury. You must perform your promise; but, when you go out into the forest glade, there dig a grave, and place yourself in it with the mattock and shovel placed over you in the shape of our holy symbol, the cross. Thus await their coming, give them their answer; and, with the blessed sign above you, they cannot do you harm."

Duan the Slender took his mattock and shovel, went out to the weird glade in the forest, and did exactly as the Saint had directed. He had scarcely laid himself down in the grave, with the mattock and shovel placed crosswise above him, when he heard the patter of innumerable feet sounding through the forest, and, on looking up, beheld his place of refuge surrounded by a countless crowd of the same beings he had seen on the previous day. The two young men who had given him the ax stood on the edge of the grave, and, after gazing on him for some time, asked him for his answer.

"I asked the Saint," exclaimed Duan the Slender; "and he said that the Duine Airsheha were they that should never enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

Immediately a wild yell of fury and sorrow arose from the great crowd. They pressed closer round, and attempted to drag Duan from the grave; but the blessed sign prevented them. At length, when they found their vehement efforts unavailing, they turned, and, with another shrill and wailing cry of sorrow and baffled anger disappeared, amid the lonely recesses of the forest. Duan the Slender left his place of refuge, and went safely back to his holy master, but, ever since, the people of Ireland, at the burial of their friends, make, with mattock and shovel, St. Patrick's cross above the grave.

A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION; which has been thoroughly tested under the patronage of many distinguished persons. Third edition, enlarged, with new illustrations. By HENRY A. GOUGE. D. VAN NOSTRAND, New-York, 1870.

The purpose of this book is undoubtedly a good one, and the means suggested by the author to carry out its ends seem to us scientific and practicable. We have had frequent occasion to refer to the bad ventilation of many of our public buildings, and whatever draws fresh attention to this unwholesome nuisance and suggests a remedy for it, does a salutary thing. The truth is, the ventilation of such places of resort should be put in charge of an official board, which might include two or more suitable physicians, or other scientific men, and which should subject the buildings to regular periodic examination and report. No compulsory action would probably be necessary, other than the publication at stated times of the sanitary condition in this respect of the various halls, theatres, or churches visited. Mr. GOUGE'S volume, while its pages are not free from that regard to self-interest which inventors who strive to benefit their fellow-men may be forgiven, [illegible] valuable hints [illegible] and may be read with advantage by almost everybody. As MARTIAL says, "Life is not to live, but to be well;" and as Dr. DRAPER says, "If we breathe a gas that is noxious, or air that contains but a very small proportion of carbonic acid, we die." Those who wish not to die, but to live and be well, should consult Mr. GOUGE, and profit by all he can teach for so desirable an end.

SO RUNS THE WORLD AWAY. By Mrs. A. C. STEELE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

Mrs. STEELE is one of the best social novelists of the day. Her dialogue is smart yet natural, her characters possible and nicely contrasted, her digressions few and not uninteresting, and her mastery of both humor and pathos considerable. The central figure of the tale is the illegitimate daughter of a nobleman, Lord Orme, who has been brought up in ignorance of her origin by a simple but not uneducated countryman, a gardener. Azalea, for such is her poetic name, grows up a beautiful creature, is fallen in love with by several people, old and young, and marries the wrong man, who treats her ill and betrays her. She dies in sorrow and despair, and this is substantially the whole story. But there are many good bits of character-drawing to relieve the simplicity of the plot, and there is an air of good breeding and an abstinence from tawdry devices for effect that are steadily attractive throughout. As a change from Mrs. WOOD, or even from Miss BRADDON—whose improvement in some of her later attempts we willingly acknowledge—Mrs. STEELE is quite refreshing, and we hope she will continue to write novels as good as this one, and to pick out titles with more special relevancy to the context than has that of *So Runs the World Away.*

CURRENT NOTES.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes an article on [illegible].

The April semi-annual dividends of the Boston national banks will range from 4½ to 6 per cent.

The conference of Virginia Republicans, to be held in Richmond April 4, has been postponed until Thursday, April 21.

There is one county in Pennsylvania which has not granted a license to sell liquor for nineteen years. It is Potter County.

President McCOSH has accepted the invitation to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Yale next Commencement.

Capt. EDWARD HIGGINS, whose name was in the papers more often during the war than of late, recently broke his jaw by a fall, in Virginia.

The new style of fan that looks like a revolver is intended exclusively for the use of young ladies who are perfectly killing.

A noted rebel General at last obtains his food and clothes honestly by sawing wood in a California town.

Pennsylvania compels liquor dealers to take out licenses, and now proposes a tax on [illegible].

A Mobile merchant has received an anonymous letter inclosing $1,150, which the writer stated was in restitution for $1,000, out of which he wronged him two or three years ago.

The Ohio Republican State Convention is to be held in Columbus on the 10th of August. This is much later than has been the custom in that State, and the change is a good one.

In St. Louis subscriptions are pouring in for the Missouri professorship in Gen. LEE'S Washington College, and there is no longer any doubt that the fund will be raised.

Oswego papers boast that a grocer in that city, on a wager, sawed, split and piled a cord of hard wood in eleven hours and twelve minutes. But they neglect to say how many cuts and how fine he split it.

An observer of curious things has noticed that in the natural order of events—although it is sometimes perverted through a disregard of law—a murder is first committed, then the murderer is convicted, and then the murderer is committed to the grave.

The 3d day of next June will be the one hundredth anniversary of the official settlement of Monterey by Father JUNIPERO SERRA, the founder of the Franciscan missions in California, and it is proposed to celebrate the occasion in fine style.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS asks to be heard once more, and this time it is to deny that he intends to visit Washington, and that he ever pronounced the first inaugurals of JEFFERSON and LINCOLN the finest documents of the kind in our history.

There is a dog in Norwich which regularly visits New-London on certain days. He trots to the depot, waits for the train, and, upon its arrival, springs through the door of the baggage car and takes a seat on the floor. And he invariably returns home on the late night train.

Concord, N. H., has a popular hotel-keeper, by name DUMAS, known all over the State. The other day a paper in that city published an item in regard to the illness of ALEXANDER DUMAS, and straightway the report was spread throughout Concord and all the region round about that the hotel-keeper's father was very sick.

Hon. WILLIAM BARTLETT, a member of the Virginia House, shot, one day last week while on a visit home, an American eagle which measured eight feet three inches from tip to tip of its wings, and was in height four feet nine inches. Many may wish the member had remained in his seat, and left the eagle in its native skies.

Trenton, N. J., has sixteen potteries, with sixty-five kilns, representing a capital of about $1,250,000. Their annual product, if worked to their full capacity, is estimated at $1,225,000, and thus worked they would consume 30,000 tons of coal and 30,000 tons of prepared clay, employing from 1,200 to 1,500 men.

A negro juror in New-Orleans, who was asked as to his having conscientious scruples against the infliction of capital punishment, was somewhat puzzled at first to answer or even understand the question, but after pondering on the subject, arrived at the sensible conclusion that in his own case he should prefer some other punishment.

The Vicksburg *Herald* reports that when YERGER came back to jail in Jackson, Miss., he expressed much gratification at his week's sport, hunting, fishing, &c. His first question to the jailer was: "Is my room in order?" Next, he sent a note to a neighboring saloon, which read, "Good morning—I have returned. Send me a bottle of cocktail and a dozen cigars."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* learns that the residents in the various suburban retreats and along the lake shore are turning their attention to the culture of fruit. Orchards that were ruined during the war are now being renewed and new ones planted. Experiments made upon a large scale with pears, in the vicinity of several of the lake and sound watering-places, have proved very successful.

As the Northern Turner Associations do not indorse the action of the Society at New-Orleans in expelling some members who introduced the colored Lieutenant-Governor at a recent ball given by them, the New-Orleans *Picayune* advises the Turner Associations in the Southern States to secede, severing altogether their connection with the North American Turner Union, and to form themselves into a union of their own.

There is a paper out in Illinois which illuminates the minds of its readers by this scintillation: "It is not uncommon for substantial bodies which are in no wise deformed, to stand in such relation to the light that their shadows shall present the most grotesque deformity, and yet there is a relationship between the substance and the shadow which is very intimate. And so existing truths may present shades of thought to the mind which, while they are distorted and exaggerated, yet have a basis of truth."

The Hartford *Post* relates that a clergyman in Connecticut, who, before the war, received a salary of $650, but had it cut down to [illegible] by invitation [illegible] prayer. [illegible] He argued that [illegible] enough in battling with the [illegible] fields, spiritual and physical, which he had to cultivate—and left them.

One of the delegates to the Democratic Convention in the Ohio Tenth Congressional District replied to [illegible] County delegates that they were under instructions to favor repudiation, that they would probably be found strong enough to meet every [illegible]. But [illegible] as the resolutions were [illegible] they did not [illegible] drew and nominated F. M. CARTER, a druggist, as an out-and-out Repudiation candidate for Congress, with the expressed determination to give him all the votes they could command.

Ex-Congressman WHITTEMORE says that his first meeting in Camden, S. C., "was broken up against the remonstrance of the majority of the audience, through the disturbance of three drunken colored men, two of whom were members of the late General Assembly." Alluding to the statement that he said he was not ashamed of what he had done in the cadetship appointment, but regretted it, he says: "In explanation of this assertion I wish to say that I am not ashamed of the motives which actuated me in the whole matter, but I regret that my intentions were not the basis of the conclusions of those who have condemned me."

Capt. THOMAS L. BINGHAM, one of the oldest river-men in Chicago, died on the 2d inst., from the effect of exposure on one of the coldest nights in January, 1869. At that time rapidly-forming ice was clogging the gates of the mouth of the tunnel, and threatened to cut off the entire water supply from that city. To prevent this it became necessary to have the ice removed. Capt. BINGHAM, who was alone thought competent for the difficult and dangerous work, was appealed to. He, unable otherwise to dislodge the ice, plunged into the water, and removed it with his own hands. But the chill and shock incident to this act he never recovered. His remains will be conveyed to Rochester, where they will be interred with Masonic honors.

An Oregon correspondent writes hopefully of Republican prospects in that State, saying that there are three facts working against Democracy, and which will make a Republican triumph possible: First, the balance of emigration and immigration are both against them. Many Democrats, who were rebels, and left the border States in a hurry, have got tired and returned, while of those coming into the State since June, 1868, nearly two-thirds are Republicans. Second, by an act of Congress, the Territories vote on the same day, which is calculated to reduce the Democratic vote on the borders 500 votes more. Third, the Republicans are united, while the Democratic factions are constantly contending. The correspondent concludes: "The fact is, we have a good show to sluice them out to the bed-rock."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Life Insurance—The Surrender of Policies—Unfair Competition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these days, when insurance companies are being "nursed" as tenderly both by the Legislature and the public Press, [illegible] whose capacity for impartial criticism may be fairly questioned, and while the so-called "rights" of policy-holders are being so emphatically insisted on, it behooves the companies to ascertain whether they themselves possess any "rights" at all, and if so, whether they are worthy of protection. There is a great deal about such things as "absolute non-forfeiture," "equitable surrender values," "paid-up policies," &c., but all these vexed questions are argued from one side only. The true and essential features of the "life insurance contract" are laid aside and apparently forgotten. It is the policy-holder versus the company, and in the action the principles of fair-dealing seem peculiarly one-sided. When a man insures his life, he is presumed to have some reasonable object in doing so, and if the matter is regarded in its legitimate aspect, that object is the indemnity of those dependent upon him for support against the unhappy effects of his premature demise. The company undertakes a liability to pay a sum of money in the event of a certain contingency arising, and, in his turn, the other party to the contract (the policy-holder) incurs a corresponding and compensating liability. It is to be borne in mind that the Company is bound at all hazards to fulfill this contract to the uttermost, and cannot under any circumstances back out of its own accord. The policy-holder on the other hand is supposed to be invested with the right at any time he chooses to peremptorily demand absolution from his part of the contract, and at the same time insist upon compensation for so doing. In any other commercial contract the dissatisfied party has justly to bear the penalty of his failure to fulfill his part thereof. A penalty is exacted, but its imposition falls on the delinquent, and not on the one who is ready and willing to stand to his bargain. All contracts as a general rule are entered into for mutual aggrandizement or advantage, and it seems to me that the very [illegible] of the mutuality of life insurance are assailed by the recognition of this pseudo "right" of the delinquent policy-holder, when his relation to the remaining body of the insured who sustain their policies is fairly considered. It is not the deteriorated lives who apply for their cash surrender values. It is the very men who feel confident in their own vitality, or who have probably been duped by unprincipled or disaffected agents into the false notion that they can do better by availing themselves of their surrender values and starting a fresh policy in another company. It would be well for policy-holders if they could realize that any change of company, induced by such considerations, is eminently unjust to their own best interests, and profitable only to the agent, who, with the unworthy object of duplicating his commissions, has beguiled them. Let the companies make a fair and honest stand in their own interests and in those of their policy-holders, against one of the most growing and invidious enemies to the true progress of life insurance, for be it remembered that the interests of the company and those of the assured are in reality identical, and when once a man has been tempted in the manner indicated, to surrender his policy in one company and insure in another with the proceeds of [illegible], he has commenced a thorny and unhappy path. The agent who attacked him and disturbed his peace of mind, will not allow him to rest even in his new sphere, but will pursue him again, and again until in a fit of desperation the victim may easily be pardoned if he becomes disgusted with the whole business and quits life insurance at once and forever. In order to realize the startling extent to which the companies allow themselves to suffer from the failure on the part of the assured to continue their policies, it is only necessary to refer to the tables contained in the various State reports. Take, for example, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Commissioner's report for the year. We are told that 107,538 policies were issued by the companies transacting business in the State during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1868. By another table we are allowed that the total increase in the amount of business in force over the preceding year is represented by only 115,000 policies. Here, therefore, while 107,538 policies were issued, nearly one-third that number ceased to exist from some cause or other. It would be idle to deny that by far the larger number of these delinquent policies are discontinued through causes which could be easily prevented by the exercise of proper vigilance on the part of the companies. This should not be allowed, and the public should be given to understand that it is a company's business to sell policies, and not to buy them. Handsome commissions are cheerfully paid to successful agents for the introduction of business, a large proportion of which is suffered to pass away from the records of the company, merely in consequence of the absence of a judicious surveillance.

When an individual takes a policy in a mutual company he bands himself together with a number of his fellows for the purpose of mutual protection and indemnity. He should then become imbued with a certain *esprit de corps* which ought to render him reluctant to sever his connection with the society, except under circumstances of dire necessity. If he should fall into temporary pecuniary embarrassment, he is in honor bound to strive all the more to sustain his life policy for the benefit of his family, it being more than ever necessary that he should retain something which is beyond the reach of creditors, and cannot be alienated from those for whose sacred benefit it was intended. This pledge of affectionate solicitude and anxious forecast [illegible] should be the [illegible] I think is [illegible] have too many [illegible] policy-holder availing himself at the very first [illegible] financial pressure to [illegible] surrender [illegible]. Rather afford him every practicable assistance in his efforts to preserve his insurance, by the application of outstanding dividends or other available means, and show him how, if unable promptly to meet his premium when due, his policy can be reinstated within any reasonable time by furnishing evidence of continued good health and paying all premiums due. E. H. SEWELL.

Wool and the Tariff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is evidently a growing dissatisfaction with the working of our present tariff, and as a consequent there is a constantly increasing opposition among our people to any but the most legitimate and necessary restrictions on our trade and industries, arising from the apprehension that all such restrictions are unwise; nor does this opposition spring wholly or chiefly from those whose interests would be subserved by free trade, but from the great body of the intelligent and well meaning among the people. The present position of affairs calls for the well-advised and prudent action of Congress, and it also admonishes the sagacious friends of a judicious protection to American industry to give the subject their immediate attention. When the expenses of our war had rendered inevitable a necessity for high revenue duties, thinking men concluded that the subject of the tariff was to be forever separated from politics, and the stale old cries of monopoly and anti-monopoly had seen their days—and such would, in all probability, have been the inevitable course of events but for the injudicious and impolitic manner in which certain of the advocates of protection saw fit to urge its claims on the American people, and with super-serviceable and clumsy zeal to assume to be specially appointed advocates for its adoption as a party plank. A marked instance of what I mean has been the articles of the past week on "wool and woolens" in the *Tribune*. Mr. EDWARD HARRIS, some time since very modestly gave his experience as a manufacturer, and pointed out the injurious effects of the present tariff. Mr. HARRIS has been a life-long manufacturer of wool; he is a man of unexceptionable life, whose republicanism ante-dates the present numerically strong position of the party, and though a man of strong will, he is uncommonly unselfish in his motives—he "knows wool," if anybody does. His statements were clear, his conclusions well reasoned, and, what is very significant, his opinions on this particular subject are those of nearly every leading manufacturer in our country. Now, what are the facts? Mr. HARRIS' opinions and experiences did not receive the slightest consideration; they were considered as valueless as though he had given them on the management of the *Tribune*. He was treated to a rehash of that "political economy" which possibly meant something when HENRY CLAY was young, and the woolen product of the country consisted of satinets made from pulled wool. Mr. HARRIS' views, opinions and experiences were snuffed out with a pretentious assumption of wisdom in which was patent a total want of comprehension of the subject.

This climate does not, and probably owing to climate or soil, or both, cannot produce the kind of wool which is necessary to our manufacturers to meet the demands of the times. American wool is especially adapted to mix with other wools, but woolen manufacturers require the markets of the world to buy their wool in if they are to meet the demand of the age. Broad-cloths, doeskins, and many other kinds of goods must have their peculiar wool, and no doubt, if any really expensive goods are made without certain percentages of foreign wool. All manufacturers know this, and here lies the difficulty. This is the great trouble with our woolen manufacturers to-day, and it is the cause of the low price of American wool. The manufacturers of this country are required to pay from fifty per cent. to 100 per cent. in duties on their wool, while the manufacturers of other countries have the whole world for their purchases. Cannot wool-growers see that it is only as the manufacturer is successful that he can pay remunerating prices for his wool? It is a complete circle. Shackle one branch of industry and it simply reduces the price of the raw article which that industry requires. It is pure logic; it is cause and effect. Whenever the woolen manufacturer is thriving he is intent on getting his American wool to mix with the other wool; he will take twice the amount at its present cost [illegible] would be insufficient for his needs were this particular industry thriving—that is, were our people wise enough to give our manufacturers the same privileges that the European have. How can an American manufacturer pay this fifty per cent. to 100 per cent. duty on the cost of his wool and still be expected to compete with the cheap capital, cheap labor and cheap products of England, Germany and Belgium?

The present course of this Government is as fatal to the woolen interest as would be that of England to her cotton interests were she to tax the raw article which comes into her realm duty free, fifty per cent. to 100 per cent.! How long would that Government boast of her manufacturing supremacy, or continue to be called the work-shop of the world, were she to do so unwise an act? [illegible] Neither country has the ability to produce the peculiar quality of textile which is of such immense importance to both of us; but alas, England is too careful of the interests of her people to perpetrate such a blunder. True, in former times she did so, and her experience is on record that her woolen interest decayed and the wool of her Kingdom had to be sold abroad. She has learned by experience, and to-day is one of the most logical of Governments in the adjustment of her tariffs. She is always in favor of her manufacturing interests [illegible]. Whenever England has been in doubt about a measure or policy in which the interests of her manufactures were concerned, her legislators, and Parliamentary Committees have sought counsel and light from those whose foresight and judgment have earned a marked position in the specialty to which they have devoted their lives. It has been from such men as the first Sir ROBERT PEEL, and others equally capable, that the governing powers have taken counsel, and not from [illegible] philosophers with a bee in their bonnet, who are always so ready to pronounce on the gravest questions with all the dogmatism of imperfect knowledge.

There is not a foreigner in New-York City to-day, who is interested in selling his country's productions at the expense of our own, but is in favor of continuing this cruel tax. Active business men whose affairs bring them in connection with this class know this to be true. It is they only who are besotted with obsolete ideas who will not learn. Many honest people are getting tired of attempting to protect American industry on account of these unreasonable and illogical exactions; they see the value of diversified interests, of a home market, and the clear axioms of protection; but these are so mixed with error and extravagances, and these latter are so dogmatically and repulsively defended by champions of the cause, that there is surely growing a desire to wipe out the whole system. V.

New-England Snow-Storms in March.

From the Boston Traveller, March 17.

Heavy snow-falls in March have been common in New-England from our earliest knowledge of the country. We chanced to be reading, a day or two since, an account of the ordination of Rev. Dr. PAUL COFFIN, at Buxton, Me., March 16, 1763. It is related that the only clergymen present on the occasion were Messrs. LITTLE and HEMMENWAY, of Wells, and MORRILL & FAIRFIELD, of Biddeford. Others were prevented from attending by the unusual depth of snow on the ground. Those who did attend traveled thither on snow-shoes, and some of them lost their way between Kennebunk and the Saco River, and were compelled to pass the night in the woods, suffering much from the inclemency of the weather and the want of food.

On the 7th and 8th of March, 1717, [illegible] was experienced the longest and coldest storm of the season. [illegible] of snow fell in the neighborhood. Rev. [illegible], of Falmouth, [illegible] in his diary, also records "March 12 [illegible] married [illegible]." [illegible] on snow-shoes [illegible] ancestors.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending March 12, 1870:

New-York—A. George Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. P. Farnam, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Van [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Ch. H. Knapp, Miss Lizzie Knapp, Miss P. Corning, Wm. H. Ferry, James S. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible], Miss L. [illegible] Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible] and daughter, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss Carrie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. G. McKay and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. S. Irwin. Boston—B. Pierson, Beebe, Albert Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Stearns, Frank W. Stearns, L. A. Hews, George W. Lovell, Frank Morrill, C. B. Gardner, S. Gardner. Baltimore—P. F. Schliecker. Brooklyn—B. F. Hunting, W. M. Funke. Chicago—E. Brainard, W. S. Hall. Cleveland—Geo. H. Ely and wife. Detroit—H. McClelland. Williamstown—John Baxter. Philadelphia—Jas. S. Keen, Mrs. A. M. Keen. Albany—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. De Witt, Mr. and Miss Tweddle, Mr. and Mrs. I. Troman and Miss Troman. Erie—W. A. Galbraith. Maine—H. M. Merriam and wife. Nashville—P. A. Fresham. Memphis—A. L. [illegible] and wife. Berlin—C. Moses. London—E. I. Brown. Cincinnati—Geo. Boylan and family, Dr. G. H. Boylan. San Francisco—Wm. Greene, Mary Greene. Batavia—Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, Moses Dorr. Toledo—Wm. Gardner, U. S. A. Mrs. [illegible].

THE BIBLE AND THE SCHOOLS.

Leading Protestants on the Question at Issue.

Discourses by Rev. Drs. Hepworth, Cheever and Others—A Layman's Protest Against Further Agitation of the Subject.

Rev. George H. Hepworth on the Grave of Protestantism.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH lectured last evening at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on "The Grave of Protestantism," selecting for his text the words, "First the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear."—St. Mark, iv., 28. He said: The text I have quoted indicates the order of development, not only in nature, but also in human society. The things which are true in one age are untrue in another. Religion which serves every purpose in one generation is superseded by something better in the next. The religious conflict which is going on in our midst at the present time proves that the Church itself is constantly undergoing repairs, and that the time is not far distant when it may be necessary, under the new light which science and philosophy have shed upon our civilization, to rebuild the edifice of our religion, to broaden its basis, and to so enlarge its limits that everything distinctly sectarian shall be obliterated. I am asked every day why I insist upon continuing the controversy between Catholicism and Protestantism. I receive every week a bushel of anonymous letters, some persuading me to let the matter drop where it is, others denouncing my course in the severest terms, and others still threatening me with personal injury if I continue as I have begun. I am told that the criticisms which I have made do not apply to the Catholic Church of to-day; that there is an advance guard in that Church whose sympathy with republican institutions is so deep and true, that when I denounce Catholicism as anti-republican in all its tendencies, I do great injustice to this large and much respected body of believers. But when I inquire where this body of believers is to be found—when I ask if there is any sense that represents its position, I can get no answer. If the advance guard of Catholicism in America does not accept the Syllabus of Pope PIUS IX. with all its necessary logical conclusions, they ought in justice to themselves to say so distinctly through the American Press. I want it distinctly understood that I admit the right of every man to be a Catholic on conviction, but I insist upon it that every man's convictions shall be the result of deliberate study and careful inquiry, and not accepted at the dictation of any minister, priest or potentate, whosoever he may be. I did not begin this controversy, but now that we are in the midst of it, I don't propose to utter a single word that will bring it to a close until the community is made aware of the grand issues at stake. If the house in which my wife and children are sleeping is suddenly fired by the hand of an incendiary, there is little use in bidding me to be silent. I must and will give the alarm, and I will do my utmost endeavor not only to save myself, but also those who are near and dear to me from inevitable destruction. If you put your hand on my shoulder with pretended friendship and tell me that there is no danger, I answer by simply pointing to the flames. The simile which I have used is not inapt. An attempt is on foot to destroy those national institutions, which are our richest legacy from the past, and which must be transmitted intact to those who come after us. You may try to persuade the people that there is no danger, but when strong arms are picking away at our foundation-stones, and when stentorian voices are raised bidding us defiance, and telling us that in a few years [illegible] will be put upon every interest which we hold dear, I should be recreant and cowardly if I were silent. There is trouble, and every thinking man knows it. There is danger, and every statesman sees it. When the Catholic Church says: "We will take your country and hold it, and, having taken it, we will destroy your free schools, will put a stop to freedom of thinking in religious matters, we will dig the grave of Protestantism and see to it that it is buried forever," we are unworthy of our ancestry if we do not heed our tongues and refrain from vigorous and decisive action. The American people are apathetic. Our national failure is procrastination. We never check innovation when it first rears its head. On the contrary, we always wait until the last moment, and then, rising in our might, we spend a million lives to accomplish what could easily have been done, if taken in time, with a dozen lives. My first objection to Catholicism is that it is not in accord with the age. Indeed, it makes a boast of this. The Pope says in his Syllabus, article 80, "It is a serious error to affirm that the Roman Pontiff can and ought to reconcile himself to agree with progress, liberalism and modern civilization." If that sentence indicates the policy of Catholicism, I can only say that it should be denounced by every true American citizen, no matter to what Church he belongs. The religious organization that does not ally itself to the more vigorous and brave spirit which is growing up in our midst is false to itself and deserves dissolution. The Church which says that it can commit no blunder, that it is always in the right and the age is always in the wrong, will necessarily lose the respect of men. Protestantism, he continued, had committed many blunders, but acknowledged them. Protestantism was the only religion that admitted the possibility of progress, he asserted that the Protestant Church is the Church of the future. When religion stepped out of the confessional and [illegible] from the trammels of the whole system of indulgences, clothing itself in an imperial robe of free thought and freedom to worship God, it took a position from which it could never recede. He compared Catholic Spain with Protestant America. America, he said, is the logical result of the Protestant religion. Here every form of worship is tolerated and every man is expected to do the best he can, and to make the most of himself. All offices are open to his ambition, and a thousand possibilities are held out to him. If you ask for the secret of our national success, it can be given in a single word. "America believes in man—in man free." If any Church, Protestant or Catholic, should once get the control of our Government, it would ruin our prospects for the future. Catholicism, he said, in conclusion, has proved itself unworthy of the age in which we live. It yields nothing for the individual, but demands all for itself. It gives you no right over the State, over the laws, over your own dearest convictions or over your conscience. It is in antagonism with every Republican principle. On the other hand, Protestantism opens its arms to the worshipers of all denominations. It gives all political power into the hands of the State; it throws the responsibility of our laws upon Congress; it demands private purity, public integrity, malice toward none and charity for all, and is therefore the only religion for America to-day and in the future.

Views of Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Momentous Question.

"The amount of Intolerance Necessary to Exclude the Bible from the Public Schools" was the subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, at the hall corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, yesterday morning. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, probably, the auditory in attendance was very small.

After taking his text from Psalms xi., verse 3: "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" the doctor began his discourse by saying that the importance of the question now agitating the public mind of this country, "Shall the Bible continue to be read in the Public Schools?" was greater than almost any other that has been presented for our consideration, if regarded in the light of divine revelation. He was astounded to see the indifference with which many God-fearing men regarded it; and more astounded on hearing professed teachers of Christianity express their willingness to see the Word of God taken out of our system of State education. The minister cannot afford to be silent on this question, though the great number of the pulpits are so. With some grand exceptions, there is such a spasm of opposition to the advocates of the Bible. This is a reproach. We may well be anxious to know what particular use is to be made of the Word of God in education; but the question had now absolutely come to be whether we shall admit the divine light of God's truth into our school-rooms at all—whether we shall not, in fact, [illegible] banish it altogether. The [illegible] freedom of God's Word in the common school has been the law and the custom; the banishment of it will be an innovation. In order to prepare the way for this innovation, we are being taught, even by ministers of the Gospel, that, as the common school is a State institution, the Bible has nothing to do therein. It would be a singular anomaly, if God allowed a people thus to cut themselves off from the requirements of His moral law. Two principles lay at the bottom of this question, one of which is the right of the State to educate at all. One postulate of the friends of Bible exclusion is, that the State can have no theology, and, therefore, can not be allowed to teach any. If there is one great undisputed fact in the Bible, it is that Governments are ordained of God; all would have been a savage chaos had not God sealed this ordinance on man's nature. The reasons for which Governments are ordained of God are as plainly and unmistakably set forth as is the fact itself—for man's good. Men are commanded to be subject to governments, not because of anything here on earth, not because of anything inherent in government itself, but "for conscience sake toward God," taught by His law of love, as the apostle tells us. This is [illegible] by the command of prayer for kings, and all in authority. Why? That we may live peaceably one with the other in all godliness. Governments are not to teach men what form of religion they shall believe, but to protect those whose duty it is to teach men in all godliness, and thus bring them to a knowledge of the divine truth. God says, "I give you the ordinance of government for your good; you are to learn of me how to obey that government." He says, government is simply to protect you in a life of honesty and a conscience toward God, and you are to have liberty in finding out His will from His Word. This freedom and instruction of conscience is the only thing that makes government worth having. There were profounder speculations among the ancient Athenians, who knew naught of God, as to the theory of government than there ever have been since, except that they have been made clearer and brighter by the light of God's word. St. Paul tells us that we must seek the knowledge of God through the light of His Word, and the chief office of government is to afford the means for us to do this. There is no such thing as a theological character without a moral character, either in States or in individuals. It is impossible for a State to have a moral character at all without a theology. There is no possibility of power in government, and of obedience to it, except from God's teachings; so that, in the very outset, Governments teach, and must teach, a theology. It inheres in their very organization, and they cannot shuffle it off or deny it. They are bound to acknowledge their responsibility to God. They can not leave men in Atheism—a State can not exist without a theology. What, then, becomes of the postulate that the State must have no theology? If the State has no theology, it has no God. If a God, then a doctrine concerning God. This logically follows. You cannot affirm or receive the simple declaration "God is," without having a doctrine concerning Him. To get rid of theology we must abandon the idea of God, or, in other words, atheism must be the law of the State. To carry out the idea of the Bible-excluders, it is necessary to divorce the Government from God's law, and to look upon it as a simple compact between men. See to what a desperate stretch of atheism this will bring us. The very oath administered in our Courts, in this event, becomes a mere farce; for what right has the State to prescribe an oath if the State can have no theology? In the conflict with slavery we saw the same principle exemplified. Every one knew the obloquy that the advocates of the higher law had to undergo when they said that God's law was over and above the State; and it is to this state of things—of morality, or, rather, of immorality—to which even some good men would bring us again. Some ask: How can we force those who deny God's existence to express their belief in Him? This is asked, even by ministers of the Gospel. The logic of this is, that the foundations of the State must be laid in atheism. We must give up not only Bible reading in the schools, but there must be nothing of God in our histories; we must make no allusion to Him in any of our school books. We can have no Thanksgiving, for what Governor or President can appoint such a day if we are not allowed to teach the existence of God, and our responsibility to Him? The very Declaration of Independence cannot be read and interpreted, because there is in it a solemn appeal to God. On the same principle, not a teacher in our schools can be allowed to explain to a child who may ask the simple question, What does Sunday mean? The Constitution of the nation, the treaty of peace with Great Britain, all make reference to God, and express a belief in our reliance upon Him as a nation. The amount of religious intolerance that is necessary to eliminate the Word of God from the schools is tremendous. It would be the establishment of non-religion, of practical atheism. If the Bible be taken from our educational system at the dictation of the Romish priesthood, the actual fact will be the establishment of that very sect by act of the State. In order to attain to supreme power, the Romanists have started the cry that the Bible is a sectarian book, and men are beginning to proclaim openly that the result will be finally burning at the stake for conscience sake, if the principle now advocated be carried out. The Bible is the only non-sectarian book, and when it is thrown out of our schools the foundations of our freedom and morality will be destroyed, and the whole fair fabric of our glorious and prosperous nation will come tumbling upon us.

In conclusion, the doctor said that he should hereafter pursue this subject at greater length, and show the evil results that must necessarily flow from the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools.

Views of an Episcopal Clergyman—Sermon by Rev. G. W. Stewart, of the Free Church of Our Lord.

At the Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, Rev. G. W. STEWART, last evening, discoursed on the "Bible in the Public Schools and the Infallibility of the Pope." Taking his text from John v., 39, "Search the Scriptures," he said that the question at present agitating the public mind as to whether the reading of the Bible in our schools shall be discontinued, is one which calls for the closest attention of the community. There are two parties engaged in the controversy. One desires to banish the Word of God from the halls of learning, so that the rising generation being brought up in ignorance of the Divine laws may be easily led to believe and follow cunningly-devised fables. The other advocated its preservation as an essential and important part of a sound education, reasoning that children reared up in the admonition of the Lord will become the most enlightened and consequently the most useful members of society. On one side there is darkness; on the other light. One party would retard civilization and the progress of knowledge. The other would hasten the dawning of the glorious day when all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest. Rome is the champion of spiritual darkness. Protestantism is the unflinching defender of the Bible, true religion and Christian enlightenment. One greater than Solomon has commanded us to "Search the Scriptures." Can we, then, be true Christians if we do not obey His behest? The object of Rome is to gain the control of the school fund, and with it subvert Protestantism and religious liberty in this country. Already Roman Catholics, within the last year, have succeeded in getting the lion's share of the money appropriated from the City Treasury for sectarian purposes. They received $412,[illegible] 32, while all the rest only got $116,580 21. Admitting it to be the duty of Roman Catholics to build up and adorn their own Church in this country, their attempt to overturn ours by taking away from our children their daily bread, the Bible, is revolutionary, and must be resisted. Shall the seven million of Catholics in this country dictate terms to the other thirty-three million?

With regard to the infallibility of the Pope, he said that if the argument be decided in the affirmative, his predecessors must also have been infallible. But candid history tells us that many of them were wicked men. Were they sinless? Or was sin in them righteousness? The Scripture declares that "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God," and that "There is not a just man upon earth that doeth good and sinneth not." The Pope may be a good and just man, but according to that doctrine he is fallible.

The Public School Question—A Discourse by Dr. T. S. Lambert.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT delivered a discourse last evening at the Cooper Institute, before a small audience, on the "Public School Question," giving expression to views intended to bring about harmony among all parties. He deprecated the agitation which is going on as altogether unprofitable, and tending to set in hostility with each other different classes in the community which ought to live together in the utmost harmony. All men, he said, ought to be allowed to enjoy their own views on religious and political subjects, and at the same time to enjoy all the advantages of the public school system without conflict or disagreement. He believed that nine-tenths of all Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and all those which belonged to neither category, were inclined to do so if they were let alone. This discussion was ill-timed and unnecessary. In this cosmopolitan City, with its liberal system of schools, there seemed to be no reason why the religious views of any class should be interfered with, and all interference of the kind ought to be avoided, both in the schools and by the people at large.

Will Dr. Blaisdell be Returned to State Prison?

Dr. ALVAH BLAISDELL, who was brought to this City from State Prison a short time ago as a Government witness in the Fullerton trial, still remains in the custody of Warden TRACY, at Ludlow-street Jail. It is said he will not return to Sing Sing, to which place he was sentenced in the Winter of 1868-9 for illicit whisky operations. The common belief is that he will be pardoned, or else kept in more comfortable quarters at the County Jail during the remainder of his term of three years. Mr. BAILEY, the fugitive Revenue Collector, visited him while he was in State Prison and got him to appear in the Fullerton case, but his evidence fell short of what was anticipated.

The Proposed Navy-Yard Removal.

The following memorial of citizens and merchants of New-York to the Secretary of the Navy, in favor of the Thames River site for the Navy-yard, is now published for the first time:

The undersigned, citizens and merchants of New-York and others interested in the commerce and welfare of the country, respectfully and urgently call the attention of the honorable Secretary of the Navy to the importance of adopting the site on the Thames River presented by the State of Connecticut to the Government, for naval uses. The undersigned believe, in addition to the intrinsic advantages of that location for a navy-yard, that its use for that purpose would largely contribute to the protection of the commerce of Long Island Sound, and of the great City of New-York, in the event of a naval war. It may be assumed that the country has, in a future war with foreign powers, nothing to fear except for the commerce and the cities adjacent to the coast. But in the event of a naval war the first point of attack would undoubtedly be the City of New-York, as it is largely [illegible] the capital and the commerce of the nation.

That City at present is nearly defensive to a foreign foe, in his approaches from the ocean, through Long Island Sound.

The Sound once entered, forms a great natural road-

[illegible] or harbor for a [illegible]. It was so occupied by the British Army in the war of 1812, threatening the whole west line and the City of New-York itself. The site of New-London is the earliest [illegible] the entrance to the Sound, and in the opinion of competent engineers and naval authorities, [illegible] be a naval station, [illegible] adequate protection to the City of New-York and the commerce of the Sound, thus guarding the communication between the great industries of New-England and their [illegible]. We hope that you will see proper to recommend that an appropriation for this object will be made at the next session of Congress.

Signed by Moses Taylor, M. H. Grinnell, George W. Blunt, Howland & Aspinwall, David Hoadly, George Opdyke, S. B. Chittenden, [illegible], W. E. Dodge, Harper & Brothers, Brown Brothers & Co., Peter Cooper, Arnold Constable & Co., E. Appleton & Co., Horace B. Claflin, J. J. Astor, [illegible] & Co., Henry Grinnell, Russel Sturgis, [illegible], Wm. C. Thompson, Edwards Pierrepont, Wm. E. Dodge.

The Amity-Street Robbery—Arrest of the Alleged Offenders.

Daniel Ritner, a blacksmith residing at No. 10 Mangin-street, and Francis Dedan, plasterer, of No. 622 East Twenty-eighth-street, were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, charged with robbing Mr. Joseph Jackson, of No. 5 Amity-street, and assaulting him so desperately that his life was long despaired of. The circumstances connected with this robbery were of a peculiarly daring character. It will be remembered that on the 10th of this month, two men entered Mr. Jackson's store, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the day, and while one arrested his attention by handing him a letter to read, the other struck him from behind with brass knuckles, on the head, rendering him insensible. They then rifled his pockets, and robbed him of a gold watch and chain, which bore his initials, and of a valuable diamond pin. Before Mr. Jackson's condition was discovered, the ruffians had disappeared, and up to Saturday night last no traces of their whereabouts could be ascertained. Meanwhile Mr. Jackson remained in a very precarious condition, and even at the present time is not sufficiently restored to be able to appear as a prosecutor. An accidental circumstance led to the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage. On Saturday night last Detectives King and Lyons, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested two men named Ritner and Dedan on a charge of passing "bogus" checks, and in the possession of the latter was found a watch which was identified as that taken from Mr. Jackson. In the absence of the prosecutor, the prisoners were remanded.

A Philadelphia Murderer Arrested in this City.

Luke St. Clair, alias Wm. Henry Atkinson, alias "Pick" Atkinson, a colored man, was arrested in this City, on Saturday night, by Detective Fields, of the Fifth Ward, on a charge of committing a murder in Philadelphia some six weeks ago. It appears that St. Clair and another colored man, named John Tilman, met at a ball at the corner of Tenth and Lombard streets and quarreled about Annie Miller, a colored damsel, who seemed to prefer Tilman as her partner. When Tilman returned from the ball with Annie, St. Clair called at her house, corner of Eighteenth and Julian streets, with a large knife, and on gaining an entrance rushed upon his rival. He omitted all use of the knife, however, and seizing a pitcher struck Tilman with it on the head, the blow causing a fracture of the skull and subsequent death. As the murderer was known to have escaped to this City a warrant was issued for his arrest, and a full description of his person given Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Ward. The detective saw St. Clair enter the premises No. 40 Wooster-street, and his arrest soon followed. Annie Miller, the only witness to the murder, was also arrested on Saturday at No. 121 Greene-street. Both will be sent to Philadelphia today in charge of officers summoned from that city.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for March 28: Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 78, 51, 52, 53, 56½, 57, 58, 35, 50.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Willard vs. Nelson.	108	Prouty vs. Mich. So. and N. Ind. R. R. Co.
[illegible]	Powers vs. Rogers.		
[illegible]	Sampson vs. Kelly.	165	Davidson vs. Morrissey.
[illegible]	Lawton vs. Crawford.		
[illegible]	Olney vs. Manning.	[illegible]	Ayres vs. Levy.
[illegible]	Snyder vs. Gallagher.	171	Erie Railway Company vs. Drew.
[illegible]	Smith vs. Underhill.		
[illegible]	Pace vs. Van Cott.	[illegible]	Moorehead vs. Moorehead.
[illegible]	Delany vs. Delany.		
[illegible]	Butler vs. Dunning.	[illegible]	Hay vs. Staples.
[illegible]	Freeman vs. Pritchard.	[illegible]	Van Wyck vs. Baker.
42	Bevans vs. The Bank of Jersey City.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Arnold vs. Lichtenstein.	[illegible]	Travis vs. Williamson.
[illegible]	Brown vs. Gilchrist.	[illegible]	Freeman vs. Smith.
[illegible]	In re Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	[illegible]	Dunnell vs. White.
		100	Pope vs. Davis.
[illegible]	Bank of California vs. Collins.	[illegible]	Doyle vs. Doyle.
		[illegible]	Todd vs. Herman.
[illegible]	Smith vs. Underhill.	[illegible]	Eastman vs. Horlanah.
[illegible]	Smith vs. Bonner.	[illegible]	Maltby vs. Maltby.
[illegible]	Stemmler vs. McGuire.	[illegible]	Wheelwright vs. Holley.
		[illegible]	Ogden vs. Fatman.
[illegible]	Bulkley vs. Excelsior Life Ins. Co.	[illegible]	Whitney vs. O'Reilly.

The call commences at No. 172—Lazarus vs. Glass.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10½.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Hertzberg vs. Bauer.	[illegible]	John vs. Ashton.
[illegible]	Birdsall vs. Keppler.	[illegible]	Same vs. Same.
[illegible]	Colt vs. McLean.	[illegible]	Same vs. Same.
[illegible]	Arnoux vs. Goode.	[illegible]	Same vs. Same.
[illegible]	Theis vs. Boeckel.	[illegible]	Same vs. Same.
[illegible]	Murphy vs. Dwyer.	[illegible]	Clark vs. Donnelly.
[illegible]	Reed vs. Bowdoin.	[illegible]	Wilson vs. Lewis.
[illegible]	Cunningham vs. Campbell.	[illegible]	Kemp vs. Lowenthal.
[illegible]	Elias vs. Kendall.	[illegible]	Redding vs. Hodge.
[illegible]	Kennedy vs. Taylor.	[illegible]	Scholz vs. Hupfield.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Payne vs. Tracy.	[illegible]	Mount vs. Fox.
[illegible]	Pannerbach vs. Bean.	[illegible]	Meyer vs. Bishop.
[illegible]	Gonzales vs. Fritzes.	[illegible]	Massey vs. Harvey.
[illegible]	Lowell Y. M.'s Christian Ass'n vs. Milburn.	[illegible]	Rooney vs. Marshall.
		772	Kelly vs. Doctor.
		[illegible]	Higgins vs. Martin.
667	Snyder vs. St. John.	774	Westheimer vs. Frank.
774	Arnoux vs. Goode.		
760	Black vs. Foot.	775	Stewart vs. Crary.
759	Claflin vs. Minneheimer.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Bathgate vs. Haskin.	135½	Hoffman vs. Bonning.
[illegible]	Hoskin vs. Kelly.		
[illegible]	Menke vs. Kruse.	[illegible]	Brown vs. Metropolitan Gas Co.
[illegible]	Budenback vs. Radley.		
		153	O'Gorman vs. Kanak.
[illegible]	O'Donnell vs. Hannon.		
		[illegible]	Gillespy vs. Neilson.
[illegible]	Galligan vs. Wilson.	[illegible]	Baker vs. Lockwood.
[illegible]	Third-avenue Savings Bank vs. Trask.	[illegible]	Heath vs. Underhill.
		[illegible]	Bayal vs. Dayton.
[illegible]	Hubbard vs. Hall.	[illegible]	Babcock vs. Lamb.
[illegible]	Feltz vs. Getz.	[illegible]	Devlin vs. Pike.
[illegible]	McNair vs. Hilden.	208	Gold vs. Platt.
[illegible]	Fernbacher vs. Froelich.	1508	Derby vs. Hartman.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Schneider vs. Ahern.	162	Weis vs. Niles.
[illegible]	Thompson vs. Devine.	[illegible]	Groshon vs. Dean.
[illegible]	Frost vs. Jessup.	[illegible]	Whitlock vs. McKean.
[illegible]	Cash vs. Anson.	164	Planchard vs. Spotts.
[illegible]	Kirchoff vs. Blumenthal.		
		[illegible]	Derby vs. Hartman.
[illegible]	Gotter vs. O'Brien.	[illegible]	Hoffman vs. Howe.
[illegible]	Grinnell vs. Kirtland.	[illegible]	Curtis vs. Rigley.
[illegible]	Grinnell vs. Kerner.	[illegible]	Cuckney vs. Bryan.
[illegible]	Fecal vs. Dayton.	[illegible]	Topping vs. Larkin.
[illegible]	Collins vs. Whitlock.	[illegible]	McMullen vs. Knox.
[illegible]	Schmidt vs. Schmidt.	[illegible]	Robotsen vs. Keys.
[illegible]	Kitchen vs. McLewee.	[illegible]	Deal vs. Winston.
[illegible]	Witmore vs. Duffy.	[illegible]	Wilcox vs. Dunn.
[illegible]	Bradford vs. Marsh.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Thos. Mundon; robbery.	12	The People vs. Margaret Driscoll; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Michael Kavanagh and Joseph White; robbery.	13	The People vs. Sarah Ready; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. John O'Toole; obtaining goods by false pretences.	14	The People vs. Charles De Mott; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. George W. Rollins; forgery.	15	The People vs. Patrick O'Neill and Henry Judge; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. Alexander Montgomery; burglary.	16	The People vs. Timothy Hanahan and Patrick McDonald; grand larceny.
6	The People vs. Michael Darragh and Arthur Goodwin; burglary.		
7	The People vs. Andrew Brossard; burglary.	17	The People vs. Joseph Groll; grand larceny.
8	The People vs. Valentine Moses; felonious assault and battery.	18	The People vs. Thomas Daly; receiving stolen goods.
9	The People vs. John Robinson; grand larceny.	19	The People vs. William Frink; assault and battery.
10	The People vs. Frederick Klein; grand larceny.	20	The People vs. Robert Orr; assault and battery.
11	The People vs. Samuel Cox; grand larceny.	21	The People vs. John McDonald and Alexander McDonald; assault and battery.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.—In Equity.

Issues of Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Morse vs. McClure.	187	Underwood vs. McGuire et al.
[illegible]	Smith vs. Hudson.		
[illegible]	Fricken et al. vs. Quadbach.	[illegible]	Mead vs. Mead.
		[illegible]	Thompson vs. Miller.
[illegible]	Springsted vs. Northridge et al.	[illegible]	Herrenbuhel vs. Behringer et al.
[illegible]	McCarty vs. Bates et al.	[illegible]	Sheridan vs. Farrell.
[illegible]	Layton vs. Conville et al.	[illegible]	Cornwell vs. Cornwall.
[illegible]	Quinn vs. Cantlen.	[illegible]	Blake vs. The City of Brooklyn.
[illegible]	Conklin et al. vs. Bather et al.	[illegible]	Samelson vs. Strassburg et al.
[illegible]	Hand vs. Mupey et al.		

[illegible] Watson vs. Watson [illegible]

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	White vs. Shaw.	[illegible]	Warburg vs. Warburg.
[illegible]	Hollingshead vs. Barker.		
[illegible]	Harvey et al. vs. Hensey.	[illegible]	Kavett vs. Campbell.
		[illegible]	Currie vs. Stebbings et al.
[illegible]	Delevay vs. Stafford et al.	[illegible]	Sturges vs. Lyons.
[illegible]	Barnard vs. Barker.	[illegible]	Freeman vs. Pignall.
[illegible]	McCarthy vs. Harrison.	[illegible]	Godwin vs. Bingham.
		[illegible]	Cole vs. Clark.
[illegible]	Atwood vs. Daly.	[illegible]	Barnes vs. Nelson et al.
[illegible]	Gill vs. McMaster, Sheriff, et al.		
		[illegible]	Daly vs. Palmer.
[illegible]	Kernan vs. McCormick.	[illegible]	Pelletreau vs. Dickie.
		[illegible]	Engleheart vs. Lyons.
[illegible]	Sheridan vs. McCabe.	[illegible]	Barry vs. Nelson.
[illegible]	Sheridan vs. Worth.	[illegible]	McEntee vs. Guyon.
[illegible]	Hawkins vs. Rank.	[illegible]	Lyle vs. Guyon.
[illegible]	French vs. Rhodes et al.	[illegible]	Bradley vs. Walters.
		[illegible]	Bradley & Currier vs. Ogle.
[illegible]	Same vs. Same.	[illegible]	Duffy vs. McArthur.
[illegible]	Martine vs. Fisher.	[illegible]	Hanlon vs. Valentine.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 26.

By Judge Jones.

Holtz vs. Schmidt; motion granted.
Hicks vs. Reeder; motion granted.
In the matter of Mary Donnelly; order granted.
Stoddard vs. Stoddard; motion granted.
Harris vs. Buckhafer; motion granted.
Downey vs. Gallagher; motion denied.
Masters vs. Wakeman; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—TO WHOM DOES THE PROPERTY BELONG.

J. Edgar Thompson et al. vs. The Union Pacific Railway Company et al.—Certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—The question certified in this case is in substance, "Whether the property of the Union Pacific Railway Company is subject to taxation by the State." On the part of the company it is contended, as to the branch now in suit, that it received none of its powers from the State. When Kansas was admitted into the Union, the corporation was an artificial body, possessing franchises conferred by Congress, through its agent, the Territorial Legislature, to be exercised within the limits of that State and Colorado. The corporation owed no allegiance to the State, and the additional powers recently conferred by Congress was not a violation of any of the rights of the State because they were to carry out the constitutional power of Congress to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the people of the United States, "To regulate commerce among the several States; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to raise and support armies," and "to suppress insurrection and invasion." Beside, the State of Kansas by repeated resolutions, waived all right of objection, if any existed, to the adoption of this corporation by Congress to carry out these powers. It is argued that there is great danger that if State taxation of these roads is permitted to continue, it will be carried to such an extent as to deprive the Companies of the power to meet their obligations to the Government in the payment of the bonds of the United States at maturity, and interest, in keeping the roads in repair, and use, and in transporting the mails, troops, munitions of war and supplies, as required by the Government. Failure in any one of these would be a cause of forfeiture. If the resources of the road are constantly subject to depletion by State taxation, and the large increase from year to year, as they are likely to do, they may become so heavy as entirely to exhaust all net earnings of the companies, in which case the Government would fail to receive the five per cent. provided to be paid on completion of the roads, and also fail to accomplish the objects and to reap the benefits contemplated by Congress in establishing and aiding in the construction of the roads. It is submitted that the proposition that Congress has the constitutional power to create or adopt any means, instruments or agencies necessary to carry on the operations of the Federal Government, will hardly be questionable at this day; and Congress not only intended that the Pacific Railroads and the telegraph lines connected therewith, should be constructed as Government works, but they so clearly intended they should continue as Government railroad and telegraph lines, not for thirty years only, until the bonds given in aid of its construction, with the interest thereon, should be paid, but for all time, and they so hedged about the grants to the different companies constructing them with conditions and provisions, that there never should be the slightest chance left for an implication that they were other than United States Government railroad and telegraph lines. The various roads comprising the one great Pacific Railroad were required to be of the same gauge, and the main line and every [illegible] built by one Company or by the several Companies [illegible] in the name of Congress [illegible] operated, so far as the public and the Government [illegible] from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. It, therefore, these Companies, [illegible] the Pacific Railroad, did not act as State organizations, but under the seal of Congress, and are still operating these roads under those acts, they must be deemed to be Federal institutions and the agents and instruments of the Government for the performance of the obligations, duties and services imposed upon them by the acts of Congress, and are consequently free from all control or taxation by State authority unless the consent of [illegible] this Court. On the part of the State tax officers it is maintained, that the right of the State to tax property, trades, avocations and franchises within its bounds is a sovereign right, and not at all derived from the Federal Government, and the power of the State to tax extends to all objects, except the means and instruments of the General Government within the sovereign power of the State. Unless exempted in terms which amount to a contract, the privileges or franchises of private corporations are as much the legitimate subjects of taxation as any other property of the citizen within the sovereign power. When the State creates a corporation and authorizes it to hold and use property, its right to tax the corporate property [illegible] for it inheres and remains in the State. It is contended that the original charter by the Kansas Territorial Legislature, makes the branch road involved a State institution, and that the exemption of it from taxation, the intention to so relinquish on the part of the State must be clearly shown by some affirmative act. The taxing power of the State is never presumed to be relinquished unless [illegible] in clear and unambiguous terms. The resolves relied upon by the companies [illegible] the Company, had no reference to the matter of taxation. The action of the State authorities was only intended to induce Congress to assist in the building of railroads in Kansas by grants of land and the loan of the credit of the Government, and was never intended to release the corporation from taxation. The two subjects have no legal relation to each other, and legislative action on the one cannot be said to involve the other. Nowhere will be found in the resolves of the State "a clear and unambiguous" [illegible] to relinquish the right to taxation. The elements of a contract are not found in these resolutions; and even if they were the Legislature would not have the power to make such a contract. The Constitution of the State prohibits such action on the part of the Legislature, and any such resolutions or acts would be void. But the property in question does not belong to the United States. It is described in the complaint, and in all the pleadings as the property of the Railway Company, and the very point certified to this Court is "whether the property of the Railway Company is liable to taxation." The property, therefore, belongs to the Company and not to the Government, and there being no reason or exemption from taxation by the State, there is no room for further discussion. The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and the Western Pacific Company are also permitted to be heard in the case, they having been taxed by the State of California. J. H. Shore appears for these companies; J. P. Usher and E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General, for the Pacific Railway Company, represented by the complainant; and S. O. Thatcher for the State tax officers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 26, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	109¾	50 Del. & H. Canal	116
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	[illegible]	100 West. Un. Tel. b60	30½
25,000 do	108⅝	200 do	30½
1,500 do	108⅝	200 do	30½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	108½	20 do	30⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, new	107¼	100 do b60	31
		8 do	31
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	107½	100 do	31
		100 Mariposa Pf	11
1,500 do	107½	100 do	11
2,000 do	107½	50 do	11
12,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	113	100 do bet. call	11
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	[illegible]	100 Quicksilver, b. c.	9
		1000 Pacific Mail	31½
10,000 do	108¼	200 do	31½
3,000 do	108¼	400 do bet. call	31½
2,500 do c	108	300 N. Y. C. & H. R.	93¾
50,000 do b3	108¼	15 do	93¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	105⅛	200 do bet. call	93¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, x. c.	50¼	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cert.	90½
7,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	50		
10,000 do	50½	20,000 do bet. call	90½
10,000 Va. 6s, x. c.	67½	200 Erie Pref	[illegible]
25,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	22½	600 Reading	96½
3,000 S. C. 6s, o.	[illegible]	100 do	97
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	91¼	400 L. S. & M. So. b30	87½
20,000 do	91¼	100 do	87½
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Joe. Is	91½	50 do	87½
		200 do bet. call	87½
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. B	[illegible]	100 Panama R. R.	142
		20 do	142
2,000 N. Y. St. B. L. C	109½	100 Clev. & Pitts	96½
10,000 Ala. 8s, 5s, bds	97⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.	71½
10,000 Lit. 8s, Lev. Bs	81	200 do	71½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	100 do	71½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, S. Bds	[illegible]	100 do bet. call	71½
		200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	86
1,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs	92	100 do	[illegible]
3,000 C. & N. W. con. conv. Bonds	90½	100 do	[illegible]
		100 C., C., C. & Ind	74
2,000 Chi. & N. West. Gr'bay Ex Bs	87½	200 N. J. Cen. R.	102½
		100 do	[illegible]
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	[illegible]	200 do	101½
		100 do bet. call	101½
5,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M	[illegible]	100 Chi. & R. I.	120⅛
		500 Mil. & St. P.	55
1,000 Morris & Es. 1st	103½	400 do	55
4,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds	87	100 do	55
		30 do	55
14,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	72½
		100 do	72½
5,000 do	84½	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar	[illegible]
10,000 do	84		
10,000 Col. C. & Ind. C. 2d M	[illegible]	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf	[illegible]
10 Bank of Republic	116½	14 Chic. & Alt. Sc.	105
11 Merchants' Bank	129	200 Ohio & Miss	29⅛
10 North N. Bank	104	100 do	29
42 do	103½	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf	71
17 Cent. Nat. Bank	109½	20 New-Jer. R.	118½
10 Continental Bank	98	100 Del., L. & W.	103⅛
100 Mar. Min. Co. b.c.	6½	6 Dubu. & S. C. R.	107½
100 Adams Ex	61¼	100 Col. C. & Ind. C.	17½
30 do	61½		

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116⅞	$35,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	108
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅞		
[illegible]	113⅞	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	[illegible]	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$62,000 Ohio 6s, '81	108¼	600 N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]
4,000 Va. 6s, x. c.	60	bet. call	93¾
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	22	1000 do	93
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	91⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	90¼
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	[illegible]		
100 West. U. Tel	31	10,000 do bet. call	90¼
25 do	31	10,000 do	90

100	do	[illegible]	500	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
100	Reading	[illegible]	200	Erie	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	500	W. U. Con.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	Ohio & Miss	[illegible]
100	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	Citizens' Gas	[illegible]	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72½
20	A. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]			
[illegible]	U. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alt. & T. H.	[illegible]
400	Reading	[illegible]	500	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]

MONDAY, March 28—A. M.

There was more business the past week in the Dry Goods line, both Foreign and Domestic, than for the week or two previous, and a better confidence felt among the Importers and Domestic Commission people as to the result of the Spring trade generally. The present comparison is with a good business in the corresponding season of 1869, and thus far the amount, so far as this market is concerned, is somewhat in arrear, especially for the month now going out. Since the 1st of January, however, the Customs duties indicate that very nearly the same value of imported merchandise has been marketed as last year, while for the fiscal year, dating from 1st of July last to the present time, there is a moderate decrease, and the same remark holds good of the cash duties.

In the line of Exports the week shows a large gain on the previous return, the clearances of Domestic Produce reaching about four and a quarter millions. From the Southern ports the direct movement of Cotton to foreign markets was again large—57,000 bales for the week, as against only 22,500 bales the same week last season—or, including New-York, 72,569, against 29,062 bales. The crop receipts thus far amount to 2,366,817 bales, (38,150 bales, as per telegrams to *Financial Chronicle*, last week,) which are 551,350 bales ahead of the previous crop, with about 550,000 or 600,000 bales estimated yet to come to market. The value of this crop to the country will not be much short of three hundred millions of dollars, of which nearly two-thirds will be available in our Foreign Exchanges.

The Wall-street markets, during the week, were less satisfactory, upon the whole, than general trade outside the Street, though the Banking movement continues easy, the sales for Money cheap, and the fluctuations in Gold by no means violent. The Public funds are comparatively neglected as for speculation, and the prevailing operations, not large in amount, indicate, if anything, a bearish feeling, and this imparts dullness to the new Railway mortgages for home investment, while the Cable advises a reaction from the previous buoyancy in the Continental markets, and also a reaction in Virginia and Louisiana State Bonds in the London market. We ascribe the dullness here in United States 5-20s to the unsettled condition of the funding question at Washington, the determination of which will at least restore activity, whatever may be its final terms. The Railway speculation had a spasmodic upward turn in several of the Western Roads early in the week, but wound up with reaction and dullness. The traffic returns from the West nearly all felt the effect of the severe snow-storm of the previous week—North-west, St. Paul, Rock Island and Lake Shore all falling off from the corresponding week of last Spring, from $90,000 on the North-west down to $5,500 on the Rock Island line. We hear of no serious interruption to the Pacific trains, although rumors to the contrary were current early in the week. There was a considerable break in most of the Miscellaneous Shares, such as Pacific Mail, Mariposa, Quicksilver and Western Telegraph.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 26, compared as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$[illegible]
Decrease in Specie	[illegible]
Increase in other Legal Tenders	[illegible]
Increase in Deposits	[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation	[illegible]

	Mch. 27, '69.	Mch. 26, '70.	Mch. 19, '70.
National Capital	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Local Capital	9,[illegible]	11,272,[illegible]	11,272,[illegible]
Total Capital	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	180,112,916	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	33,777,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Mch. 19, '70.	Mch. 26, '70.	Mch. 27, '69.
On deposit	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	54,785,167	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Rate for money	5@6 ⅌ ct.	[illegible] ⅌ ct.	7 ⅌ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,721,000, against the total entries of $7,502,540 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,219,850, against $3,[illegible] same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $119,031, against $1,[illegible] same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,029,460. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 15,[illegible] bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$34,[illegible]	January	$[illegible]
August	27,227,[illegible]	February	[illegible]
September	22,279,[illegible]	March 5	[illegible]
October	17,[illegible]	March 12	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	March 19	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	March 26	[illegible]
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same date in 1869			[illegible]
Increase since July			$[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$[illegible]	January	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
September	17,[illegible]	March 5	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	March 12	[illegible]
November	17,[illegible]	March 19	[illegible]
December	18,[illegible]	March 26	4,219,[illegible]
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same date in 1869			114,[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$[illegible]
Gold, March 26, 1870			111⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 27, 1869			131 ⅌ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$4,474,[illegible]	January	$[illegible]
August	3,027,[illegible]	February	3,194,[illegible]
September	[illegible]	March 5	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	March 12	775,[illegible]
November	1,172,[illegible]	March 19	[illegible]
December	1,752,[illegible]	March 26	119,031
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same date in 1869			[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			$[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$[illegible]	July	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	11,[illegible]	October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
January	10,[illegible]	January	17,[illegible]
February	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March 5	2,[illegible]	March 5	[illegible]
March 12	2,[illegible]	March 12	[illegible]
March 19	2,700,[illegible]	March 19	[illegible]
March 26	2,029,460	March 26	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	Total	$[illegible]
Total 1869	[illegible]	Total 1869	[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Mch. 21, '70.	Mch. 26, '70.
American Gold	112⅞@111⅛	111
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	113⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	105⅝@105	105
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	121
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	72½	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Wall-street markets were generally dull at the close of the week. The sales of Gold ran down to 111⅛ ⅌ cent. Bills on London were fairly supported at 108¼ ⅌ cent. Money was easy, in the absence of speculative employment among the Brokers. The terms are 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call loans, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on prime Mercantile paper. The Bank movement shows a [illegible] and [illegible] the weekly returns show an addition of $804,000 to the Loans; $80,000 to the Gold average, and $88,690 to the general line of Deposits. The difference in Greenbacks is $[illegible] less than last Monday. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,029,460 in Gold Customs; sold $1,000,000 Gold for Sinking Fund account on Wednesday last, and paid out [illegible] for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

All departments of the Stock Exchange were dull and for the greater part under an apparently depressed feeling, not accounted for by any unfavorable news on the Street of a financial or political nature. The Public Funds were ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. lower than on Friday, and the Railway Stocks fluctuated from ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. through the day, but closing with less considerable difference from the last figures of Friday.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 26.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108
American Gold Coin	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	50	50
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93⅞	93⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	90
Reading Railroad	96⅞	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅛	120
North-western Common	71½	71
North-western Preferred	86⅞	86⅛
Pacific Mail Company	31⅝	31
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	72⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅝	55⅜
Lake Shore	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	25	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29	29
New-Jersey Central	102⅛	101⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, March 26.

General balance yesterday	$93,266,370 34
Gold receipts	901,[illegible]
Gold payments	1,470,[illegible]
Gold balance	77,[illegible]
Currency receipts	573,[illegible]
Currency payments	530,[illegible]
Currency balance	4,[illegible]
General balance	93,741,[illegible]
Customs	593,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates forwarded to Washington	1,300,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg. '81	113⅞	5-20 coup., '65	108⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup. '81	113⅞	5-20 reg., '67	107⅛
5-20 reg.	[illegible]	5-20 coup., '67	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '62	[illegible]	5-20 coup., '68	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '64	[illegible]	10-40 registered	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '65	[illegible]	10-40 coupon	105
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65	107¼	6s, Currency	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex-cou.	[illegible]	Kentucky 6s	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	[illegible]	Illinois Canal B. '70	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex-cou.	[illegible]	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, new bds.	[illegible]	Indiana 5s	[illegible]
North Car. 6s, o.	[illegible]	Michigan 6s, '73	[illegible]
North Car. new bds.	[illegible]	Michigan 6s, '78	[illegible]
South Car. 6s	[illegible]	Michigan 6s, '83	[illegible]
South Car. new bds.	[illegible]	Michigan 7s, War L.	[illegible]
South Car. Ap. & Oc.	[illegible]	Michigan 7s, '78	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 7s, B'y L.	[illegible]
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, B'y L.	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s, Lev. B.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s, Lev. B.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1870	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1875	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1881	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1886	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	[illegible]	Gt. West. 2d, '93	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip	[illegible]	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64-'76	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 1st M., '68	[illegible]	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d M., '79	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d M., '83	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th M., '80	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th M., '88	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 2d	[illegible]
L. Sh. & Mich. S.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. new bds.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, '69	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M., '78	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	[illegible]
Harlem Con. & S. F.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. Con.	[illegible]
Harlem 2d M., '68	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 3d M.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8s, '82	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st, '82	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7s, 2d M.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Pan. R. R. 1st M., '65	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	[illegible]
Union Pac. L'd Gr. 7s	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7.30	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Ext.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	[illegible]	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	Col. C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Con.	[illegible]	Col. C. & Ind. 2d	[illegible]
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. bds.	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Bos., H. & E. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	[illegible]	Tol. Peo. & W., W. D.	[illegible]
Tol. W. & W. C. S. F.	[illegible]		
Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]		

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	[illegible]	Nassau	107
Manhattan	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	120
Merchants'	[illegible]	Continental	97½
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Marine	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Commonwealth	114
America	[illegible]	Importers and Trad.	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Cumberland Coal Pref.	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Canton Co., Baltimore	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Western Union Tel.	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
American Exchange	112½	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Mariposa Trust Certs.	[illegible]
Bank of North Am.	[illegible]	Boston Water Power	17
Hanover	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	American Express	[illegible]
Citizens'	[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]
Grocers'	[illegible]	Merchants' Union Ex.	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]		

The Port Royal Railway Company, of South Carolina—line from Augusta, Ga., to the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., 120 miles—have made a 7 ⅌ cent. Gold mortgage for $2,500,000 or about $20,000 ⅌ mile to complete and equip their line, now under construction, to the Union Trust Company of this City, as Trustees. The Bonds are to run for twenty years from November 1, 1869, and the cash proceeds, when sold as fast as they are sold, are to be placed with the Trust Company, subject to be applied only to payments upon the work and equipment of the Road as the same progresses. The coupons are made payable in Gold in New-York and London at the option of the holder. The contract for the entire work has been made by the President and Directors, who represent about $1,000,000 private subscriptions paid up, with the National Railway Construction Company of Connecticut. The Road is to run in close connection with the line of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, (from Augusta, west and south-west,) and it is no inconsiderable credit to the new enterprise that it has enlisted the support of this old and successful Corporation, one of the soundest in the Southern States, before the war, and one of the best managed since. It is claimed in the prospectus of the Company that the old harbor of Port Royal is one of the deepest and best protected on the Atlantic coast south of Norfolk, and that the saving of railway transportation of Cotton from North Mississippi, Tennessee, &c., taking Memphis as the initial point, is 200 miles, as compared with Norfolk. For further information, reference is made to Messrs. Marx & Co., No. 12 Wall-street, who have thoroughly investigated the mortgage, on behalf of their correspondents abroad, and to Mr. H. H. Boody, the Financial Agent of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street.

The President and Directors of the Rock Island Road, have declared a half-yearly cash Dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable April 11. The transfers close on Saturday next, April 2, and re-open on the 12th of the month.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 26, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	1,070	Leather, sides	3,770
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	1,027	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bags	250	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	19,[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	7,500	Butter, pkgs.	365
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	4,[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	200	Mustard-seed, sacks	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Oil-cake, bags	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Wine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Horns, No.	[illegible]	Sugar, hhds.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Molasses, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, 22,000 lbs. Grease, 171,117 lbs. Bacon, [illegible] lbs. Cheese, 378 tcs. Beef, [illegible] Soap, 175 cases Sewing-machines, 14,[illegible] lbs. Lard, [illegible] boxes Seeds, 25 bbls. Apples, [illegible] bags [illegible] Machinery, [illegible] bales Raw Silk, 150 cases Gums.

By the ship *Bolivar*, for London—[illegible] Mahogany, 7,561 bushels Wheat, 29,[illegible] lbs. Grease, 1,562 bbls. Flour, 750,[illegible] lbs. Oil-cake, 20 coils Cable, 32 boxes Lamps, 1,200 Oars.

By the [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] Turpentine, 32,671 bushels Wheat, 3,340 bbls. Flour, 10 [illegible], 13 casks Roots, 70 bbls. Fish Roes, 110 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 21 bbls. Tallow, [illegible] bushels Peas, [illegible] machines, 2 cases Machinery, 41 boxes Bacon, 34 [illegible] Hams, [illegible] boxes Hams.

By the bark *Olbers*, for Bremen—4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Saxonia*, for Bremen—1,155 bales Cotton, [illegible] cases Cotton, 104 bales Tobacco, 57 cases Tobacco, 75 bbls. Potash, 302 bbls. Rosin, 165 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 2 boxes Ginseng, 3 boxes Tea, [illegible] tierces Beef.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—[illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] boxes Cheese, 40 bales Tobacco, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 181 serons Tobacco, 25 cases Essential Oil, 23 cases Sewing-machines, 2 cases Hardware, [illegible] bbls. Pork, 4,780 lbs. Wax, 22 cases Gun Goods, 173 boxes Shoulders, 40 boxes Bacon, 71 tcs. Lard, 20 [illegible] Heads, 42 pks. Furs and Skins, 305 bbls. Rosin, 50 tierces Rice, 70 tierces Shoe Pegs, 56 cases Oil Peppermint, 15 bundles Palm-leaf, [illegible].

By the brig *Mohr Chrisn*, for Leith—[illegible] cases Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been inactive and quoted irregularly at from $6 50@$7 00 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but unchanged in price. Sales 800 bags Rio by the *Hannibal*, on private terms. We quote: Java, 21@24½c., Maracaibo, 14½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 14¾c.@18c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@16c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate request at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 1,352 bales for early delivery, including [illegible] bales to shippers, 347 bales to spinners, 109 bales to speculators and 250 bales in transit. Also, 1,400 bales for future delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling for March, 21¼c.; 100 bales do. for April, 21⅛c.; 100 bales do. for June, 21c.@21¼c.; 100 bales do. for July, 21¼c.; 100 bales do. for October, 19c., ⅌ lb. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this morning, review the week's movements thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, but under the light offerings closes steady at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 13,141 bales, including 7,899 bales to exporters, 2,404 bales to spinners, 822 bales to speculators and 2,016 bales in transit. The sales of futures delivery have been quiet, closing steady at 21¾c. for March, 21¾c. for April and 21½c. for the other months of this cotton year. The sales on basis Low Middling have been, for March, 250 bales at 21¾c.@21¼c.; for April, 1,200 bales at 20¾c.@21¼c.; for May, 3,200 bales at 20⅞c.@21¼c.; for June, 1,400 bales at 21c.@21¼c.; for July, 100 bales at 20½c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, [illegible] bales; to Havre, 2,039 bales; to Hamburg, 146 bales; to Antwerp, 775 bales; to Genoa, 3,843 bales; total 10,318 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 42,708 bales; to the Continent, 34,820 bales; total, 77,528 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	18¾	19	19¼
Good Ordinary	20¼	20½	20¾	21
Low Middling	21⅜	21⅝	21⅞	22
Middling	22½	22½	22¾	22¾
Good Middling	24¼	24½	25	25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	12,822
Receipts the preceding week	11,[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	334,[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	285,[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	226,[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,221,[illegible]
Receipts same time in 1868-69	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,[illegible]
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,464,000
Exports same time 1868-69	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,[illegible]
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,[illegible]
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Crop of 1868-69	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-68	2,[illegible]
Crop of 1866-67	[illegible]

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week, since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Week ending	1867-68 Rec'ts.	1867-68 Exp'ts.	1868-69 Rec'ts.	1868-69 Exp'ts.	1869-70 Rec'ts.	1869-70 Exp'ts.
Sept. [illegible]	1,532	[illegible]	4,180	2,500	3,432	1,35[illegible]
Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. [illegible]	8,170	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 3	18,075	1,461	[illegible]	3,574	54,025	9,312
Oct. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 17	31,714	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67,555	[illegible]
Oct. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 31	[illegible]	7,301	66,471	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50,747	71,509
March 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38,081	76,107

Messrs. Hagon & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	25,290	232,850	12,325	23,817
Mobile	2,712	65,128	2,097	2,172
Galveston	7,624	57,228	3,780	812
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	8,124	37,341	5,830	1,312
Charleston	1,850	15,260	1,800	[illegible]
New-York	7,692	42,878	34,026	5,760
Bost., Phil. & Balt.	4,116	16,000	1,496	[illegible]
Total this week	56,081	463,744	42,708	32,407
Previously rep'd	2,165,304		954,277	463,540
Tot. since Sept. 1	2,221,385	463,744	997,077	496,047
Same time last y'r.	1,762,965	305,807	680,707	320,841

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	371,000	230,250
Afloat from India	85,000	187,000
Afloat from America	232,000	180,000
Stock in London	63,270	90,786
Afloat for London	41,000	70,000
Stock in Havre	65,320	37,214
Afloat for Havre	67,182	17,720
Stock in Bremen	9,397	5,323
Afloat for Bremen	19,152	4,646
Stock in United States ports	463,744	305,307
Stock in the interior towns	80,000	62,181
Total	1,497,394	1,226,000
Excess in visible supply		201,020

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 35,000 bales, same time 1869, 70,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¼d., then 12¾d.@12⅞d.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely sought after within our former range of prices. The offerings of really desirable lots have been on a reduced scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 40@$4 60; very inferior to good extra State at $4 55@$4 85; good to choice Spring Extra at $4 90@$5 05, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 15 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 40@$4 60
Extra State	4 55@ 5 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 85@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 85@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 85@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 00@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 50 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$8 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair supply and moderate demand at $4@$5 25 for Inferior to very Choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn-meal has been less active at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey; $4 60@$4 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been dull and heavy, at from $2 40@$2 60, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand at, however, essentially unchanged prices. The offerings have been lighter, particularly of prime parcels. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 25@$1 40; Red and Amber Western at $1 21@$1 27, in store and delivered, chiefly prime Amber at $1 25, in store; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 07@$1 13, in store and delivered; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 07@$1 12, in store and delivered, the latter rate for very handsome lots; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 02; No. 3 Spring at $1@$1 01; soft rejected Spring at 90c. White Genesee at $1 45@$1 55; Amber State at $1 28@$1 29 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in very limited supply, and quoted stronger in price on, however, a light business. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, at $1 02@$1 03 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 97c.@$1 01½ for New Mixed Western; $1@$1 05 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1@$1 04 for White Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal in price, at about 86c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@$1 05 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in less request at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,800 bushels at $1@$1 02½, for Canada West, and 90c.@95c. for two-rowed State, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is in more active demand at from 90c.@$1 25 ⅌ bushel. Sales 5,800 bushels. Oats have been moderately inquired for at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, in lots, at 58c.@59c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 59c.@60c. for White Ohio; 61c.@62c. for State, from truck and delivered; 60c.@62c. for Pennsylvania; 58c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 2,363 bbls. Flour and 7,561 bushels Wheat, for London; 3,540 bbls. Flour and 32,671 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Has been dull and quoted weak at from 90c.@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 25 for local use; ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw ⅌ 100 lbs. [illegible] moderate demand at 75c.@$1 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's movement has been 24,000 Hides, 17,200 Hides and 90 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. [illegible] & Co. [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, [illegible] lbs.; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, [illegible] lbs.; [illegible] Dry Montevideo, to arrive, [illegible] lbs.; [illegible] Dry Payta Kips, to arrive, [illegible] lbs., 24¼c., 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Rio Grande Ecuador, to arrive, [illegible] lbs., 19¼c., gold, selected; 1,100 Dry Central American, [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Vera Cruz, [illegible] lbs., 1,[illegible] Dry Maracaibo, [illegible] lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry West India, 15@17 lbs. 17¼c., gold, as they run; [illegible] Dry Texas, [illegible] lbs., [illegible] c., currency, as they run; 5,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs., 10¾c., gold, selected; 1,200 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow (via Europe), [illegible] lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, [illegible] lbs., 11c.@11¼c., currency, as they run; 1,000 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., 9¼c.@10c., currency, as they run; [illegible] bales Calcutta Cow, [illegible] lbs., 20c., gold; 30 bales Manila Buffalo, to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand is 30,107 Hides and [illegible] bales, [illegible] last year [illegible] Hides and [illegible] bales, as follows: 3,200 Dry California, 12,000 Dry Central American, etc. Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 3,[illegible] Dry and Salted Mexican, [illegible] Dry and Salted West India, 4,000 Dry and Salted Texas, etc., 1,[illegible] Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 1,400 Wet-salted California, [illegible] bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, [illegible] ⅌ cent. [illegible] to holders [illegible].

HOPS—Have been in some request at unchanged prices. We quote as before: New-York at 12c.@15c.; Eastern at 12c.@15c.; Ohio at [illegible]; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 13c.@20c.; Yearlings at 12c.; Old Olds at 5c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Receipts today, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales.

MOLASSES—Has been dull today at former rates. Sales have been confined to small lots of Porto Rico at 50c.@52c.; Cuba Muscovado at 40c.@42c., and New-Orleans at 75c.@80c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 38c.@55c.; Old and New Cuba, 35c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New Orleans, 60c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@25c.	20c.@25c.
Cuba, Clayed	25c.@30c.	25c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@55c.	35c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	35c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@85c.

OILS—The market has been very quiet since our last; no important changes have been noted in prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@75c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 25; Red Oil at 73c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@92c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 10@$1 50; Menhaden at 45c.@60c.; Spermaceti at 15c.@35c.; Extra Refined Seal at 75c. ⅌ gallon; Cottonseed Oil, Crude, 55c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.@67c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@75c.; White, 80c.@85c., ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in more active request, chiefly for forward delivery and sales have been reported of equal to 10,000 bbls. April and May deliveries on private terms; also equal to 1,500 bbls., early delivery, on the basis of 14¼c.@14½c. ⅌ gallon, showing less firmness in the price. In shipping order, the prevailing quotations here were 13¾c.@15c. ⅌ gallon, indicating a fractional decline, but no business of moment was reported. In Philadelphia, Crude was dull and unsettled. The receipts of Crude here were—bbls.; in Philadelphia, 400 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quiet and weak in this market, having been quoted on the basis of 25¾c.@26c. for Standard White, for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,200 bbls. At Philadelphia, Refined was quoted much lower, and very irregular, under a pressure to sell, chiefly on speculative account. Sales were reported of 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 25⅛c.@25¼c., ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 4,[illegible] bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,280 bbls. The export clearances have been 6,300 bbls. and 300 cases. Refined Oil continues in quite moderate demand, yet quoted steady, at about 30c.@31c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive and quiet at 9¼c.@10c., in bbls.; 10c.@11c., in tanks, and 20c.@21c., in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness, on a moderate offering, and rather better inquiry, particularly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 675 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$26 62 for New Mess; $22 50@$23 75 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 50 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 750 bbls. New Mess, including seller April, at $26 25@$26 50, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue very quiet at 11½c.@12c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cut-meats have been in moderate request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 235 pkgs. at 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 14¼@15¼c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in demand at buoyant prices; sales equal to 100 boxes, including Cumberland at 12¾c.; Short Rib at 14c.; Long Clear at 14¼c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been less active and rather less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 13¼c.@15¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14¼c.@14¾c. for City, and 14½c.@14¾c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 1,250 tcs. prime Steam, May delivery, seller, at 14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 140 bbls. at $9@14 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef is quiet but steady, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $29@$30 ⅌ tierce; sales 65 tierces. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $28@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 145 bbls. Butter has been in moderate request, including State, prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@30c. ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,500 pkgs. Cheese is quiet and heavy at from 5c.@16c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,209 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese, in detail, thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34@38
Good to fine State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	34@38
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and North-west, firkins, ⅌ lb.	18@22
Fair Western, firkins, ⅌ lb.	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	15@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Common and Store Packed, ⅌ lb.	15@18

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ⅌ lb.	15¼@16
Fine State Factories, ⅌ lb.	14½@15½
Fair to Good State Factories, ⅌ lb.	13 @14½
Extra State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	14 @14½
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ⅌ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ⅌ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	20 @25
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ⅌ lb.	9 @12

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been mainly for Sugars, at prices rather more favorable to buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 101 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9c.@10¼c.; and 2,000 bxs. Havana at from 8½c.@10c., chiefly at 9¼c.@9¾c., ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9½c.@10c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in quite moderate request at unchanged rates, ranging from 11¼c.@13⅛c., as the extreme.

WHISKY—Has been in light demand at reduced prices. Sales 225 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@99c., chiefly at 98½c., for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., and 97½c. for patent, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 530 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet since our last, but rates have not varied remarkably, save for Grain, on which they were quoted stronger. For Liverpool there were taken 350 bales Cotton by steam, at 4d. ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 12,000 bushels Wheat, at 4½d., by sail, and 4d. by steam, ⅌ bushel; 250 tcs. Beef, by sail, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; 50 hhds. Tallow, by steam, at 20s. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Bristol, 7,500 bushels Wheat, at about 6d. ⅌ bushel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; can do French fluting and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner. City or country; best City references. At No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., near [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid; is competent in either; attentive and obliging; is everything required; has City references from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible], between [illegible] and 27th sts., in grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO GO out by the day as first-class dress-maker; can sew on the machine. Call at No. 331 East [illegible]-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a highly-respectable married Protestant man, who has long experience in the care and management of horses; can produce five years' recommendations; has no objection to going to the country. A note addressed to A. S., Box No. 214 Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; will be found honest and reliable; good City reference. Any gentleman or lady that wants a man will do well by addressing or calling at M. A. Coleman's harness-store, No. 1,382 Broadway, for T. B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, in the country, in a private family; can milk and make himself generally useful; does not drink, smoke or chew; has good reference from each of his employers. Address J. P. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care and driving of horses, and can milk if required, and make himself generally useful; has good City reference; wife is a good laundress; has one child. Address C. F., Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to assist in a garden; can milk; has best reference for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address C. C., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a German, (has wife and one child;) has had much experience in growing fruit and flowers under glass, in kitchen and flower-gardens, also the laying out of grounds. Address W. S., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR COACHMEN, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, and useful men of different nations, both married and single, Protestants and Catholics. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; also female help.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a German; has knowledge and experience of all necessary to know on a gentleman's place given in his charge; unmarried; has reference. Address GARDINER, care of A. Thomson, No. 343 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom, in the country; does not drink, smoke or chew; can milk and make himself generally useful; good reference, and each of his employers can be seen. Address P. C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and steady man as practical gardener; understands pruning, grapeories, vines, shrubs, &c., laying out grounds, hot-houses, &c.; has excellent references, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., corner Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a young man, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from last employer. Address M. N., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; has seven years' City reference; leaves on account of his boss selling out his horses and carriages. Call or address Hamilton Stable, No. 132 West 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man and wife (Scotch) without children, the man as gardener, understands the care of greenhouses, grapes, &c.; or as coachman; the wife as laundress; good recommendations. Apply at No. 340 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man (wife and one child;) those who require the service of a competent gardener will find him a desirable man; refers to his employer in the City. Address CREGAN, seed-store, 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk if required; first-class references from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address for two days M. G., care of H. Grasselo, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; he fully understands it in every respect, and can be found very useful in other respects; has very good reference. Address G. H., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with one child; understands his business; can give first-class references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address MOORE, Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man without any incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in greenhouse, grapery, &c.; can furnish several years' first-class reference. Address FLORIST, Box 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; can take charge of a stable of ten to eighteen horses three and a half years; best City reference. Call at No. 22 East 19th-st., A. Clinch's feed-store, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, with small family; truly understands his business; his last employer can be seen in the City. Call or address No. 152 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom, careful driver, sober and industrious; has good City reference. Address J., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man of experience, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 211 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter; one who truly understands his business, has the best of City reference. Address WAITER, Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; will work a small garden; has the best City reference. Address B. W., Box 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as plain gardener; can milk and understands the care of horses. Address P. L., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman and groom; has no objections to the country; the best City reference. Call or address No. 10 East 27th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIREMAN; I run a boiler fifteen months; or to make fires; can give recommendation from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young man (German) who thoroughly understands his business; best of references given. Address L. WINKELMANN, No. 149 West 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, over 30, a situation as coachman and gardener; references given. Address R. G., Astoria, L. I.

PARTIES WISHING TO SECURE the services of a tutor or companion for their travels in Europe, may hear of a reliable, well-recommended man by addressing VOYAGEUR, Box No. 167 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—WANTED, A situation as book-keeper or salesman by a young man who has had five years' experience in the paper business, and understands double-entry book-keeping; will engage at a low salary at first. Address PAPER, Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS CASHIER OR book-keeper by a steady and reliable man of fourteen years' experience. Address J. M., care of Merrin and Morrison, No. 279 Canal-st., for reference, &c.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AMERICAN, English or Scotchman to go a short distance in the country; must know how to take care of horses, milk, and superintend the taking care of a garden; must understand his business perfectly. Apply at No. 155 Duane-st.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children to take charge of a small farm; must be a good vegetable and fruit gardener, understands the care of horses and cows; is willing to make himself useful in every respect; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 220 West 34th-st., after 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO will live in the country, to take care of an infant; one who will do plain sewing, and whatever is required of her. Address giving full particulars and references, Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, AMERICAN or German preferred, to do house work of small private family. Apply at No. 149 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations ready for a large number of experienced servants in first-class families; girls lately landed suited immediately; no charge till situation furnished.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADY'S MAID who will take charge of a child 10 years old. Apply at No. 31 Washington-square, from 9 till 11 o'clock.

WANTED—TWENTY GIRLS TO MAKE waterfalls; a few learners taken. Call at No. 127 Bowery, up two flights of stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid, or upper servant, by an English Protestant woman; has three years' reference from her present employer; City or country. Call for two days at No. 38 East 19th-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as competent seamstress; understands the machine, and would wait on a lady or growing children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible].

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN young woman, a situation as experienced waitress or chambermaid and waitress; fully capable for both situations; good reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near No. 26.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and game, and all fancy dishes; is an excellent baker; excellent reference. Call at No. 268 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to assist in washing and ironing; she is a good cook, good laundress, very respectable; City or country; has four years' City references. At No. 329 4th-av., near No. 26.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook and baker; will assist with the washing if required; good references can be given. Can be seen at No. 164 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, game, jellies, &c.; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at or address No. 223 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker; five years' City reference. Call or address No. 142 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 247 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and house-worker. Apply at No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKHAM'S—NO. 328 4TH-AV., NEW No. 326.—Wanted immediately, all respectable French, German, American, English, Scotch, Irish governesses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, waitresses. Excellent situations for all that come.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 24th-st., may be found a large number of first-class cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, girls for general house-work, &c., for City and country.

GERMAN, AMERICAN AND FRENCH servants our specialty, and Protestant and Catholic Irish constantly on hand, at the International, No. 135 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

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S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 81 1st-av., now Nos. 127 to 133 West 18th-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $12, $15, $20 up to $500. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 636 6th-av., between 36th and 38th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MARITANA, (English Opera.) Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Campbell, Hill and Seguin.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Pousi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SERPENT ON THE HEARTH.—ATHLETIC FEATS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

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Address,
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The trial of Prince BONAPARTE, at Tours, has resulted in the acquittal of the Prince, the jury, yesterday, returning a verdict after an hour's absence. He is, however, held in custody under a demand for damages amounting to 100,000 francs, made by the civil prosecutor. The news of his acquittal was received in Paris and elsewhere with astonishment....The strike at La Creuzot continues, but no collision between the troops and people has occurred....The troubles at Pavia, Italy, are reported to have been quieted and the rioters dispersed. ....The Irish Land bill was passed by the House of Commons....The London *Times*, in referring to the argument of President GRANT, deprecates the injury done to American commerce by rebel cruisers, while the *Spectator* ridicules the so-termed desire of the President "to construct a mercantile navy with Federal funds."....Experts are of the opinion that the University boat-race will not be very close....The Irish Church Convention, in session at Dublin, has decided to invest a portion of their funds in American securities.

CUBA.

The Spanish Colonial Minister has instructed the Captain-General to order elections for Deputies from Cuba to the Cortes, should the condition of affairs in the island permit. Three brothers, named RIVERO, and a man named GARCIA, were executed at Matanzas, Cuba, on Friday, after having been tried for furnishing supplies to the Arredondas band. A severe engagement is reported to have taken place near Las Tunas, but the particulars are not given.

GENERAL.

Dispatches from Bombay, received in London, report a terrible conflagration in the town of Comptah, near Nugpoor, Bengal. Two hundred houses and 2,500 bales of cotton had been destroyed, entailing an immense loss.

The letter from Mr. DELANO on the homestead income tax, spoken of in yesterday's TIMES, is printed in full in our special dispatch from Washington today.

The death of PIERRE SOULE is announced in a New-Orleans dispatch of Saturday. His age was sixty-nine years.

Thirty-seven of the rioters at Des Moines Rapids Works have been brought prisoners to Keokuk, Iowa. Further trouble is anticipated from the strikers. They refuse to work, and threaten death to all who do. Apprehension is felt for the safety of the canal bank.

A portion of the Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine Company's establishment, Troy, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is said to be $400,000, and the insurance $250,000.

A Canadian named SCOTT, who was captured last Winter with BAULTON'S party in the Red River troubles, has, it is said, been executed.

A workman, named JOHN SCULLY, while unloading freight from a New-York steamer at Boston, on Saturday, was killed by a bale of goods falling upon him.

Miss L. BURKALOW, of Brooklyn, was on Friday admitted to the Bar of Missouri. She was a student of the St. Louis law school, and passed a successful examination.

The Washington Woolen Mills, Maumee City, Ohio, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $60,000; insurance $38,500.

The Missouri State Legislature adjourned on Saturday, *sine die*.

Two men, ROBERT COUCH, employed by the Railroad Company, and ALEXANDER MOORE, a farmer, were killed by a train of cars in Cincinnati on Friday night, and the bodies horribly mutilated. They had stepped off the track, as they supposed, to avoid the train.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell two millions of gold and purchase two millions of bonds on account of the sinking fund in the month of April, and in addition thereto, to purchase two millions of bonds for the special fund, making in all a sale of two millions of gold and a purchase of four millions of bonds for the month.

Five Cubans of the *Lillian* expedition were brought to Baltimore by a schooner from Nassau, N. P., on Saturday night, to be sent forward to the Cuban Junta in this City.

The session of the House of Representatives, on Saturday, was devoted entirely to debate on the Tariff bill, in Committee of the Whole. The Senate was not in session.

Another steam-collier, with a capacity for carrying 1,000 tons of coal, was successfully launched at Chester, Penn., on Saturday, for the Reading Railway Company.

The steamer *Salvador* was recently seized by the British authorities at Nassau, N. P., for breach of the Passenger act, sold, and purchased by the Government for $100.

The safe of the Walcottville, Conn., Savings Bank was entered by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of $800 in currency and $25,000 in securities. The thieves escaped on a hand-car stolen from the Naugatuck Railway.

The fire which broke out in the Gold Hill mines, Nevada, a year ago, is said to be still smouldering among the timbers, 700 feet below the surface.

A very severe gale from the north-east, accompanied by rain, blew all day yesterday. The list of casualties was not so great as might have been expected from its violence.

To-Night.

In its political aspects, the performance at Tammany to-night promises to be farcical. It has, however, another and more serious aspect, and one to which we call the attention of the authorities.

The Tammany meeting may be—unless precautionary measures be employed, we believe will be—the occasion of conflict and disturbance. No one familiar with the ordinary results of ungoverned passion can doubt the danger that attends a contest in which the ruffianism and lawlessness of the City are directly concerned. The O'Brien Democracy, foiled at Albany, have transferred their fight to New-York, and their leaders have resolved to carry their point at all hazards. All who know who these leaders really are, and with what instruments they are accustomed to work, will credit them with a disposition to employ any means which may seem likely to accomplish their purposes. What they may not achieve in fair and peaceful encounter they may effect—our information is that they intend to effect—by organized violence.

For a conflict of this nature the elements on which the Democracy in this City usually rely are at this moment fully prepared. Intense excitement prevails among them. Unscrupulous men are at work to turn this excitement to account. The gathering of these elements at Tammany is therefore fraught with peril. That which, politically considered, seems to be a mere farce, possessing neither interest nor importance to the community, may be instantly converted into the beginning of bloody riot. For the violence which the Young Democracy are believed to hold in reserve cannot be restrained within the walls of Tammany, if it once obtain expression. Disturbance there means riot outside, and *that* means peril to the peace of the City.

We speak of a contingency which is more than possible. As between the Tweed faction, which holds the power, and the O'Brien faction, which is madly eager to clutch the power, we have nothing to say. So far as they are concerned, a repetition of the Kilkenny Cat struggle would excite few regrets. But our citizens cannot look with indifference upon a conflict which may be made the occasion of unloosing the ruffianism which stands ready to render its masters efficient service.

Fortunately, the scheme by which the Young Democracy would have made the Police the ally of thieves and ruffians was frustrated last Tuesday. The Police force is still available on the side of order, and we ask that it be made available to-night. The authorities cannot be unmindful of the danger, and on them rests the responsibility of guarding effectually against it.

The New Army Bill.

The opposition and the indignant feeling which were elicited by the House bill to reduce the army have made themselves felt so strongly in the Senate that its defeat is now confidently counted upon. Gen. LOGAN, who was its special champion, seems to have called down upon himself an unusual amount of personal invective. He doubtless made a mistake in displaying so evident a feeling of hostility to the service as he did, and especially in treating it with ridicule and disrespect. The army is very sensitive—almost to punctilio—under such assaults, and Gen. LOGAN's experience should have taught him that the tactics he adopted were calculated to strengthen the cause of the service by rousing the active sympathies of a large and powerful class. Without detracting in the least from the high reputation of the volunteer service, or from their splendid achievements during the war, there is no denying the fact that the regular service is firmly intrenched in the popular heart, and that the concession is very generally made that to it the nation is chiefly indebted for its final success against the rebellion.

Hence anything that looks like ingratitude, or oppression, or injustice toward the regular army, is quickly resented by the people. Despite the adage that "Republics are ungrateful," the general sense of obligation to the army has not yet died away. Its accomplishments are still too fresh and recent, and even the necessity and general disposition for economy and retrenchment are held in check in that direction. One explanation of this is to be found in the general appreciation of the integrity of the service, and the immense savings which inured to the Treasury under its administration of military disbursements during the war. Those most familiar with the facts do not hesitate to assert that, even now, the regular army annually saves the Government almost as much as it costs, by its constant resistance to frauds and peculation, especially in what is known as "detached service."

If any real necessity exists for a new Army bill—which we very much doubt, believing that the still incompleted reorganization under the law of 1866 would accomplish every desired object—the measure introduced in the Senate on Friday by Senator WILSON seems, in many respects, to be far preferable to the House bill. The provisions for the retirement of officers are exceedingly liberal; the reductions in rank are provided for without humiliation to the present incumbents. As measures of economy, however, both bills are deceptive. Under either of them the cost of reducing the number of officers would be far greater than that of executing the present law, and the pay of retained officers, with the exception of a few of the highest grade, is materially increased.

In view of these facts, those who have advocated the passage of the House bill, on a mere impulse of economy, and without examination or reflection, and who have taken us to task for seeming inconsistency in that respect, may well feel chagrined. All things being taken into account, we believe it susceptible of demonstration that, for a period of five years to come, the existing Army laws would not involve any more expense to the Government than either of the bills now pending in Congress. We fail, therefore, to appreciate the desirability of the violent changes proposed, on any other than considerations of benefit to the service. We apprehend that if the discussions in Congress should be confined strictly to that point, it would be found difficult to justify the passage of either bill.

The Funding Bill—The Proposal to Pay Interest Abroad.

The feature of the Funding bill as it was originally presented to the Senate, which provided that the accruing interest on the new bonds shall be paid at the principal money centers of Europe and in foreign currencies, was suggested by foreign bankers, who still urge that the provision shall be restored. In order to accomplish this object through an amendment in the House of Representatives, a petition was lately circulated in this City, and no doubt in other places, which will come up for notice when the bill is reached. There are several objections to it which can scarcely be overlooked.

It is competent for any Government to make alterations in its money standard, and although the changes hitherto made in Europe have been in the direction of debasement, the present plethora of the precious metals abroad, due largely to the partial demonetization of coin by this country, may induce a change in the opposite direction to our injury. All obligations payable in foreign money, whether issued by our Government or by individuals, would immediately become payable in the enhanced medium. Our policy resorted to in war, of making Treasury notes a legal tender, gave offense to Europeans, and it may be that the opportunity to repay us for this step may influence them to improve the standard, alleging as the reason for it the uncommon abundance of gold and silver. Prices have advanced in the great capitals of Europe to a considerable extent, and it may not be difficult to show the necessity for an improvement in the standard.

But whether this expedient be resorted to or not, it is sufficient to know that we should be exposed to it if our coupons were made payable abroad and in foreign money. By subjecting ourselves to the power of foreign legislation in this respect, we surrender to that extent one of the attributes of sovereignty. The pride of a great nation would not permit this humiliation except for the most conclusive reasons. It is our right to regulate the standard in this country and subject all debts public and private, to the alteration. It is to be supposed that changes will be made only from necessity, but new circumstances may arise that leave us no choice. It is our duty to preserve this right and act upon it according to emergencies.

In his work on the precious metals, JACOB states that the tendency of commercial nations, during the long conflict in Europe with NAPOLEON, to issue paper money had diminished production in the important mines of the world. It is not unlikely that the diminution may again occur. Even in California there are powerful interests which support the abandonment of the policy which adheres to gold and silver for the one that prevails in the rest of the Union. If this change shall be made it will be at the expense of the industry which now employs a vast amount of labor and capital in mining for the precious metals, and which cannot compete with those who make money by the printing press. Our bank note companies are now engaged in printing bills for circulation in Russia, Italy and South America, and the results which JACOB deplored may again be repeated. No prudent nation will tie up its hands in this matter.

The hope has long been indulged that at no distant day the money scepter would be transferred to this side of the Atlantic. Although we acknowledge the supremacy of Europe in this respect, still we are not obliged to demean ourselves, or to do that which prevents or postpones the realization of what we expect. If we make the legislative confession of our weakness to save a trifling annual pittance, we do it at the sacrifice of the pride and spirit of the country. We ought to say to Europe, now that no war presses upon us, if you want our bonds you must collect the interest in the lawful money of the United States and at our own Treasury. The debt at the end of the war was held here and should have been retained here. The strength of England is due to the fact that her own subjects hold the bulk of her obligations. Ours have gone abroad in payment for our extravagance, and they will be held as a serious [illegible].

But even if there were no objection of this character to the obligation to pay our interest-moneys at London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and other places, there is an economical objection of great weight. We should be obliged to place Treasury officials at those points, and either supply them with coin or run the risk of purchasing exchange, and trust in its purchase to the shrewdness of officials who are known seldom to possess commercial skill. It would soon become a job, to be conducted with loss and to the disadvantage of commerce. As the matter is now managed the agent who collects the interest at the Treasury, for foreign holders of our securities, reinvests it temporarily or permanently, and, at all events, waits for a favorable condition of exchange before making a remittance, which ultimately is made in accordance with the laws and conveniences of trade. This process would be disturbed by the movements of the Treasury, which never enjoys the facility exhibited by commercial men. The Government might fail to insure and [illegible] the remittance in coin. It might purchase bills drawn by bankers of weak credit, favorites of the party for the time being in power, and not be able to collect them. Its agents abroad, from the want of a building like the Sub-Treasury, would be exposed to thefts. Far from being of pecuniary advantage, the loss to the country from these causes, and particularly from disturbing the course of exchange and business, might easily exceed what would be gained in the difference in the rate of interest between the present and the new issues.

We trust that there is no chance for restoring this clause to the bill. The foreign bankers who suggest it are true to their vocation in wishing to be engaged in these transactions. They care nothing for the honor or the interest of our people, and will hope to perpetuate the inferiority in financial position which we should thus acknowledge and promote.

Reducing the Canal Tolls.

The resolution to reduce the schedule of tolls on the Erie Canal to a point considerably below that fixed in 1852, which is now pending at Albany, will, we are informed, be acted upon early in the present week. It is simply an expedient to avoid the inhibition contained in section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, which provides that "the rates of toll on persons and property transported on the canals shall not be reduced below those for the year 1852 except by the Canal Board, with the concurrence of the Legislature." As a measure of temporary relief to canal transportation interests, perhaps the adoption of the resolution might be expedient, but it will amount to nothing unless supplemented by legislation which will also avoid the constitutional charges upon the canal revenues.

This can only be done effectively by funding the present canal debt, and thereby realizing a portion of the current revenues so that they may be applied to necessary repairs and enlargement. By reducing the tolls without funding the debt, we should simply prolong our incapacity to use any of the canal revenue, simply because there would be no surplus under such a reduction as is contemplated. Practically, the effect would be to paralyze the canals indefinitely and permit them, from mere lack of funds, to go to decay and ruin. In his last report Controller ALLEN, whom we now understand to favor the proposed reduction of tolls, showed that the constitutional charges upon the revenues of the canals, for the current year, would be as follows:

For the support of the Government	$200,000
For the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund	1,500,000
For the Canal Debt Sinking Fund	2,340,000
Making an aggregate of	$4,040,000

With the existing rates of tolls it is hardly to be expected that we shall have any considerable surplus over the above requirement. With any material reduction, it is more than likely that we should have a deficit, and next year we should be obliged to restore the present rates with the canal in a very dilapidated condition.

Wages and the Trades' Unions.

Our readers are not aware, probably, how much the trades' unions are aiding at the present time to keep up the price of labor. It is an old axiom that in a rise and fall of prices, the wages of labor are the last to rise and the last to fall. This well-known fact arises from the greater competition and power of co-operation among dealers than among laborers or the employers of labor. Thus if the currency of a country is expanding and prices are rising, each petty retailer of sugars or tea or coffee keeps as close to the ascending scale as possible, and often passes it, as he can play on the ignorance of the public. If the currency be contracting, he is obliged to follow the descent of prices even as closely, or from the eager competition of dealers he may be left with a stock of goods on hand, in a falling market. Indeed, during such a fall, he often suffers as the public suffered during the rise, as the uncertainty of values now turns against him and he must frequently sell below cost.

With the laborers it is far otherwise. Under an expanding currency they cannot at once combine and demand a daily or weekly increase of the rate of wages. They are scattered and individually weak, and have little power of combination. The employers can unite much more readily and refuse to employ. Or, if the laborers strike, the masters can wait, while the laborers must live and find bread for their families. The result is that it takes much longer for the prices of labor to find their proper level than the prices of groceries or dry goods. The usual experience is that the working man lives for some time on the old wages, considering a paper dollar a dollar, or a paper pound a pound. But at last the high prices of food and necessaries put him behindhand; he finds that he cannot support his family, and he unites with his fellow-workmen to strike for a higher rate of wages. This takes time and costs much endurance and money. For the position of the laborers to their employers is a peculiar one. The former are the dealers by the merchants, and the buyer the customers. The former want to sell labor, and the latter to buy it. But in this merchandise there is the singular fact that the customers are fewer than the dealers, and therefore can choose; they are richer, and can wait; they are more intelligent, and can combine not to buy. And still more, unlike other trading, the sellers of labor must sell soon or die. The general consequence is that the customers in this particular commodity have a great advantage.

The employers can generally stave off a general rise of wages to the very last. When they have risen, however, it is much more difficult to get them down than other prices. The employer, perhaps, is deterred from beginning the work of reduction by motives of humanity. The laborers themselves form a tacit combination, and no individual would venture to commence the downward scale by accepting lower wages. The masters know that a lessening of wages could only be effected by an interruption of labor and of production, and with a falling market before them they dread adding to their losses those of stoppage of work.

The Union comes in here to bolster up wages. This is, in fact, a kind of insurance association to sustain the high price of labor. Those who have worked profitably set aside a certain proportion of their profits, to form a fund which shall hereafter support those who refuse to work at a lower than the market rate. The Union, too, is a moral power; it forces every member to suffer any hardship and to remain idle rather than accept lower wages.

At this moment in New-York all the great commodities have fallen fifty per cent. since 1864; many others have fallen thirty per cent., and the paper dollar is coming near to par in gold. But we venture to say that wages have scarcely fallen ten per cent., and in many branches not at all since that year. The wages of house servants are about the same; plumbers seem to get nearly as much, and house builders only admit a slight reduction. There are in the City hundreds and thousands of excellent mechanics in the most extreme poverty, who have no bread for their families. They would gladly work for less than $3 or $4 per day; but the unions will not permit them.

We may talk of the absolute rule of Oriental tyrannies, but it is weak compared with the iron hand which these unions hold over the laborers. There is many a man almost starving now in this City, because he dare not disobey his masters. All other prices have fallen, but these associations will not let this price fall. And the members have not independence enough to break from these tyrannical governments and work for what they can get. One result is that those of our mechanics who can scrape up the means are emigrating to the West, where there is constant demand for their labor, and the sway of the unions is not so absolute. The poor themselves feel this forced elevation of the rate of wages. Rents are kept up by it, and many articles dealt in by retailers are still sustained at higher rates than gold would justify, because of the unnaturally high wages of labor.

If the unions would be reasonable and at once allow a reduction of wages proportional with decrease of prices of commodities, they would have the sympathy of the community, and their members would feel the advantage of it in additional employment and cheaper commodities. What immense improvements and how much building are checked now in this City and neighborhood by the high wages of plasterers, plumbers, masons, carpenters and house-builders! If a reduction be not made there will come a fall which will be disastrous to the working class. Some large employers will suddenly suspend labor, others will follow, ordinary employers will refuse to employ except at reduced rates, and wages will fall with a rush which will cause much temporary distress.

The trial of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE ended yesterday in a verdict of acquittal, the jury, as we are told, having come to this decision after deliberating but a single hour. Perhaps to some careful observers of the way they manage these things in France, even sixty minutes may seem not a brief time in which to enumerate all the doubts in favor of the accused, but surely it was well that the affair should be carried through decently and with a due regard to the proprieties of the occasion, that cavilings at the result might not obviously have firm foundation. Judged by all the rules of equity and evidence, the verdict would excite surprise; but considering the relation of the accused to the BONAPARTES, and the influences which have been at work throughout the trial, the result reached may not on second thought be wondered at.

There can be little doubt that the tide of public feeling is rising against the practice of voting public money in support of sectarian schools. There is to be a public meeting to protest against the custom, next Wednesday evening, and a petition from the same point of view is being numerously signed at the Union League Club. This demonstration will further complicate the "school questions" already before the public. There are troubled times ahead, and it concerns all reflective persons to examine well the ground of this controversy, and decide where they mean to stand. Further indifference to the subject will soon be impossible.

Mr. SUMNER and Mr. MORTON should both be advocates for conducting publicly important debates when the Senate is in Executive Session. The speeches of both on the San Domingo question come to us through sources which magnify or depreciate, according to the end that is to be served. Of course the reports are worthless, because no recognized reporter was present. But the versions given to the public pass current, and are made pretexts for criticism, hostile or friendly. If we must have these speeches at all, at least let them be given accurately—and this only publicity could insure.

It is strange that the advocates of temperance so often estrange men from their cause by their intolerant speeches. No one would wish to discourage the efforts of any society or party to lessen the evils of drunkenness, or induce people to use strong drinks sparingly. But it is one thing to advocate temperance, and another to assail with extreme acrimony everybody who thinks proper to drink in moderation. The speech of Vice-President COLFAX on this subject is not open to the latter imputation, but it appears to have been based on the assumption that the man who is not a total abstainer stands no chance of being "saved." "If you would be saved," he said, among other remarks to the same effect, "forsake the intoxicating bowl." The advice is so well meant that it is a pity it should be given in a form which is apt to weaken its effect.

Why are there not more arrests made of reckless drivers in the public streets? Light wagons and trotting horses are as much out of place in the midst of a great city as they would be in a drawing-room. Scarcely a day passes without some one being badly injured by a ruffian behind a "fast team," who cares nothing whatever how much mischief he causes, so that he can indulge in his favorite amusement. On Friday evening a well-known citizen had a very narrow escape from death at the hands of one of these brutes. The driver, having knocked him down, never stopped to see what harm he had done—after the manner of Captain EYRE. Are the Police quite powerless in this matter? We shall certainly never see an improvement until a fast driver or two is safely lodged in Sing Sing.

The London *Times*, we were lately told, had "ridiculed" the whole idea of the Darien Canal. But, then, the London *Times* is not infallible. It ridiculed the Suez Canal, and it has ridiculed many enterprises which, notwithstanding, have been successfully accomplished—the suppression of the Southern rebellion is a small case in point. We published a letter yesterday from our own correspondent at Panama, which shows that the work of constructing the Darien Canal has made a very promising start, and that the persons engaged in it look upon the undertaking with enthusiasm. The surveyors are making progress, and no insuperable difficulties seem, thus far, to have presented themselves. The Indians, from whom resistance had been anticipated, are friendly to the expedition. When the canal is made, the *Times*, of London, will be the first to say that it always thought the project would succeed.

Expressions of opinion against the Funding bill multiply. The Chicago bankers, national and private, see in its provisions an assault upon the public credit, and a source of embarrassment to all engaged in commerce and industry. And one of the most trustworthy and influential organs of German financial interests in this country speaks of it as a "curse," and an evidence of the "stubbornness, bordering on madness, of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The Londoners have come round at last in their own way to the idea of having railways in the streets—though they will not call them railways, but *tramways*; and the cars to run on these will be of a peculiar English fashion, constructed in two stories—the ground floor, so to speak, being meant to accommodate some twenty-five passengers, and the top of the vehicle to carry twenty-eight. Such a conveyance would therefore be able to take twice as many as our own street cars; and the fashion is one which may well engage the attention of New-Yorkers. There is another fashion, too, in this connection, which seems a good and reasonable one—that of carrying people at the rate of one penny English, or two cents, per mile, and only obliging them to pay for the ground they travel over. This would also suit our people very well.

Barely two weeks more remain of the present session of the Legislature, unless we make the very unreasonable assumption that the members are patriotic enough to continue at work without pay. We hardly think that the majority have found it profitable enough during the present Winter to justify any considerable expenditure of time or money beyond the hundred days and $300 provided for by the Constitution. We shall confidently expect, therefore, that they will adjourn about the 10th proximo. Thus far the Legislature has accomplished very little beyond getting into a furious Democratic row over the New-York City bills. It is fair to assume that this will engross most of next week, to the exclusion of legitimate work. Barring the passage of some important bills of a general nature, it would be a public benefaction if the Legislature could be induced to adjourn, even before the hundred days expire. We might thus escape much mischievous legislation, and doubtless a great deal of corruption, to say nothing of the retaliatory exercises of the Democratic factions.

The letter from Commissioner DELANO on the point whether interest paid on a mortgage upon a homestead is a proper deduction to be made in an income return, will be read with very general interest. The decision, which we are glad to know was made by Mr. DELANO's predecessor, strikes us as a very silly one, not only as regards the equities, but technically also. We think it would be overruled without hesitation if it could be submitted to any respectable judicial tribunal. As it cannot be, we suppose the remedy can only be applied by Congress; and we trust that the hope which is held out to that effect may speedily be realized. The idea that a landlord may deduct interest paid on a mortgage from the rent received, and not an owner who occupies premises, is too fine a legal distinction for the Government to make. "Mary," said a hotel guest to the chambermaid, "tell your mistress I have torn the curtain." "All right," was the reply, "she will put it down as *rent*." We suggest that this signification of the word "rent" may have escaped the attention of the genius who made the decision referred to by Mr. DELANO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements To-Night.

At the Academy of Music, this evening, "Maritana" will be sung for the first and only time this season. Mr. BOOTH acts *Macbeth* at his superb house. At Wood's Museum, "The White Cat," a fresh extravaganza, is to be brought out. At the Bowery, a trapeze performance by four "stars" is to be the most sensational feature of entertainment. At Kelly & Leon's Minstrel Hall, an anglicization of Offenbach's "Ba-ta-clan," entitled "Ching Chow Hi," will be sung. Elsewhere, the performance of the past week will be repeated.

Tobacco in Virginia—Large Crops being Prepared For.

From the Lynchburg Republican, March 25.

Very little tobacco is now coming into market, though the prices it sells for rule stiff and high. There is in truth but little tobacco in the country, as the yield last year was not large in this section, and a much larger portion of it has already been brought in than had been brought to our market at the same period of last year. Our country friends inform us that they are making preparations for a large crop next year; but with labor as scarce as it is becoming, and high, as it is almost sure to be, we fear they will experience some difficulty in carrying out fully their plans for the coming season.

ALBANY.

State Aid to Railroads—The Bills Before the Legislature—The Amounts Asked for and the Present Condition of the Roads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 27, 1870.

The question of granting State aid in the construction of railroads is assuming increased importance at every session of the Legislature, and, if we are to credit the representations of members from the rural districts, is bound to make itself felt, ere long, as an issue in State elections. The advocates of these State-aid grants base their arguments upon two leading grounds: First, justice, reciprocity and fair-play, as between different sections of the State, and second, general public policy, by which they even include, in some cases, sound financial policy on the part of the State that furnishes the money. The fair-play argument sets forth that whereas the people of the whole State have been taxed to the extent of millions of dollars to build the Erie Canal, and aid in the construction of a few leading lines of railway whereby certain sections of the State have been built up and prospered to the neglect and at the expense of other sections, therefore it is no more than justice that the neglected portions of the Commonwealth should now come in for a share of the general fund to aid in developing their resources and facilitating their access to market. The Erie railroad, for instance, has received $3,000,000 from the State Treasury, or nearly as much as is now asked for by all the roads petitioning for State aid. The argument, based on general grounds of public policy, claims that the whole State is interested in the development of the resources of all its parts, and that no section receives more direct and immediate benefits from the opening of a new railroad than the City of New-York, whose representatives generally oppose these State-aid grants. As a measure of sound financial policy on the part of the State to aid in the construction of these roads, it is claimed that they would increase the value of taxable property, in the regions through which they run, to an amount more than sufficient to compensate for the aid asked for, so that in a very few years the State Treasury would be the gainer by the donation.

THE ARGUMENTS LAST YEAR.

At the last session of the Legislature—when there were bills pending for State aid, amounting in the aggregate to about $4,000,000—the whole question was very fully and thoroughly discussed in the Assembly. Judge CAMPBELL, then a member from Otsego, Mr. GLEASON, of St. Lawrence, and Mr. TRUMAN, of Tioga were among the leading advocates of the bills. Mr. SEDGWICK, if I recollect right, was the only member from New-York who spoke in their favor. The arguments on the other side were: First, that the State was poor, already overwhelmed with debt, and in no condition to aid in the building of railroads; and, second, that wherever a new railroad was really needed, or would command business enough to warrant its construction, it was sure to be built without State aid. It was generally conceded by those who listened to the discussion last year, (and no subject was more fully and ably discussed,) that the advocates of State aid had the best of the argument. But, however that might be, none of the bills then pending became a law. Senator HALE's bill granting $250,000 to the Plattsburg and Whitehall Road was the first that passed both Houses, and this was vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN. After the veto, the other bills were not pressed. Readers who are interested in railroads are doubtless familiar with that veto. It was a sort of non-committal document—admitting in part the force of the arguments adduced by the advocates of State aid, but pleading the poverty of the State Treasury and the unsettled condition of the currency of the country as a reason for non-action just at that time—and leaving a loop-hole through which the Governor could escape, in case he found it advisable to sign similar bills at a future time. "I should rejoice," said he, "in seeing the people of the State assist all such enterprises whenever it was apparent that the general interest of the State would be promoted by their success or injuriously affected by their failure." And with reference to the particular bill under consideration, he suggested that it might "be deferred without prejudice to its future consideration at a period when the affairs of the State and country will be in a more permanent condition."

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The same bill is before the Legislature again this year, together with a large number of other bills of a like character, and a good deal of interest is felt to know what course the Governor will now adopt with reference to them. As before stated, the subject is becoming a very important one throughout the State; the bills granting State aid emanate from all sections, and are backed up by a powerful influence, and the question of aid or no aid is fast pushing itself into the political arena. When the quarrels of the New-York factions are settled, if they ever shall be, and the Legislature resumes its legitimate business, the State-aid bills now pending will demand no small share of the attention of members. In order that the readers of the TIMES may be "posted" as to the number, character and present condition of this kind of bills now before the Legislature, I give herewith a brief account of the various railroads that are asking for State aid, with the amount asked for by each.

THE MIDLAND ROAD.

The bill introduced by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, (President of the road,) on behalf of this road, asks for an appropriation of $1,500,000. The road, when completed from Oswego to New-York, will be 280 miles long. It is already completed from Oswego to Sidney, a distance of 144 miles. The towns on the line of the road have bonded themselves to aid in its construction to the extent of about $5,000,000, in the aggregate. The bill has been reported favorably by the Committee of Ways and Means. This bill has received the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, and merchants and business men generally.

THE ADIRONDAC ROAD.

This road asks for $10,000 per mile, or about $1,250,000 altogether. It proposes to run from Saratoga to Ogdensburg, a distance of about 180 miles, and 49 miles only (on the Saratoga end) is completed. The Adirondac possesses in a greater degree, perhaps, than any other road asking for State aid, the advantages said to accrue from the opening up of a new and undeveloped region of the State. It penetrates, and renders accessible to settlement and business, three million acres of wilderness—a territory larger than the State of Massachusetts. In this wilderness, besides the vast extent of rich tillable soil, are iron mines of almost unlimited extent, timber of all varieties and endless supply, and water-power in the fullest abundance. The partially developed Clifton mines, on the line of this road, are said to be unsurpassed in the quality of the ore by any mines hitherto discovered—producing steel far superior, by actual test, to the Sheffield steel. It is claimed that the building of this road would, in less than one year after its completion, add twenty million dollars to the taxable property of the State. The amount in which towns are already bonded to aid in the construction of the road is about half a million dollars, of which Ogdensburg furnishes two hundred thousand dollars. The bill before the Legislature in behalf of this road is in charge of Mr. GLEASON, of St. Lawrence County, who has got it favorably reported, and, with his experience and the intrinsic merits of the bill itself, will doubtless engineer it through the Assembly without difficulty.

THE PLATTSBURG AND WHITEHALL ROAD.

The amount asked by this road this year is $300,000, or $50,000 more than the vetoed bill of last year. The road has already received $250,000 from the State Treasury by a bill that passed during Gov. FENTON's administration. It is to be ninety-four miles in length, and is now completed about thirty-six miles, twenty miles of which are from Plattsburg south, and the remaining sixteen miles from Ticonderoga to Fort Henry. The whole estimated cost of the road is $3,000,000. The special advantages that, it is claimed, are to accrue to the State from the completion of the road, are the increased value that it will give to the property of the State in and around Clinton Prison, and the reduction of

the cost of transportation to and from the prison. The towns along the line [illegible] have bonded in its favor to the amount of about $500,000. The bill has been reported favorably.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO ROAD.

This road proposes to run from Rondout to Oneonta, 100 miles, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehanna Road. Twenty miles are already built, and the aid asked from the State is $500,000 to tunnel Pine Hill. New-York, as a State, has never gone into the tunneling business to any great extent, and it is claimed that if Massachusetts can bore (or bear) a Hoosac tunnel, New-York certainly ought to be able to run through Pine Hill. It is argued that a tunnel at some point in the Catskill range will ultimately be a necessity to accommodate the vast region lying west of the mountains, which cannot otherwise get railroad access to the Hudson River, and that the tunnelling of Pine Hill will not merely be for the benefit of the Rondout and Oswego Road, but for all other roads that do now or may hereafter center in that region. The towns on the road are bonded to the amount of half a million dollars, and the bill granting half a million to tunnel Pine Hill has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL ROAD.

This road only asks for $100,000. It is to run from Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario, through Auburn to Athens in Pennsylvania, the coal mining region, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. It is completed from Auburn to Owego, seventy miles. The building of the road is claimed to be of great importance to the people of the western part of the State in opening access to the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The towns on the line have bonded themselves to aid its construction to the extent of $700,000. The bill has been reported for consideration.

WALKILL VALLEY ROAD.

The amount of State aid asked by this road is $125,000. The road is to run from Goshen to Kingston, forty miles, and proposes eventually to continue on up the river to Albany. It is now completed a distance of thirty miles. Towns are bonded on the line to the amount of $800,000. The bill has been reported for consideration.

BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON ROAD.

This road asks for $5,000 per mile, or about $500,000 altogether. The road is to be 110 miles long, and to run from Buffalo to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. It is now running as far as Aurora, sixteen miles. No bonding of towns as yet. The bill is favorably reported.

In addition to the above there are two or three other small roads that will be applicants for State aid; and the aggregate amount asked for by all the roads will be about the same as last year—or not far from $4,000,000.

A GENERAL BILL.

There is also a "General State Aid bill" before the Legislature—similar to one introduced last year—which proposes to appropriate out of the State Treasury $3,000 per mile to all roads that shall complete not less than twenty miles of track during the next two years. Looking at the present condition and prospects of the various roads now under way, it is estimated that the aggregate sum to be appropriated in two years, if this bill were to become a law, would be about $3,000,000, or a million or so less than the aggregate amount provided for in the special bills.

S.

A Mother and her Child Burned to Death—The Father Badly Burned—The Neighbors Refuse to Receive him into their Houses.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, March 26.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a small tenement, No. 25 Humboldt-street, which destroyed the house and burned almost to ashes a mother and her infant son. A Coroner's inquest was held this morning in which all the facts bearing on the case were elicited. The house was inhabited by a Mr. BARNE, his wife, and three children, all of whom slept in one room. LAWRENCE FREDERICK, stepson, swore that at 12 o'clock at night, the mother woke him to make a fire in the stove. He got staves in the kitchen, made the fire and returned to bed. The lamp was on the table, a barrel of rags and paper and some rags on the floor. This is, said he, where the fire commenced. JOSEPHINE FREDERICK, a step-daughter, twelve years of age, swore as follows: I was asleep when my mother awoke me about a quarter past three, saying the house was on fire; the kitchen was all in a flame and I went through the window; my mother was out, but went back to get the four-year old boy; she did not return; she and the boy were both burned; my brother LAWRENCE, thirteen years old, brought out my sister; she was badly burned; so was my father, whom they pulled out of the front door.

Mr. BARNE was a laborer, about forty-five years of age. He had resided in the neighborhood for a number of years, and was known as a hard-working, honest man. When his body was dragged out of the fire it was impossible to find any one who would take him into a house and give him the care so necessary to one in his distressing condition. JACOB REISS and ADOLPHUS JÄNGER, the latter of the Police Department, went about from house to house requesting some one to give shelter to the poor man, and were everywhere refused. The only response from the ignorant and heartless neighbors was: "I don't want a burned man in my house." We are informed that they are nearly all Bohemians of the Catholic religion, that the afflicted family was Lutheran and disliked by the neighbors for this reason. At last WENZEL HAVELICEK was applied to and the suffering man was immediately received. He had lain for half an hour on the frozen ground, writhing in pain, and among hundreds of his fellow-countrymen no door was opened to him. We state this fact upon the authority of several persons who were present.

When a refuge was found for BARNE, Mr. JOHN P. MCMAHON, of the Fire Department, provided a large blanket in which the crisped body was wrapped up. The house was then entered and the bodies of the mother and child brought out and laid side by side on the ground. The father was this morning taken to the infirmary. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The wife, MARY BARNE, worked in the paper mill, and, as the husband was frequently out of work, she supported the whole family by her earnings. She began making bread so early in the morning because she usually went off to the paper-mill at about 4 o'clock.

The Spirits of the Deep—A Strange Tale of the Sea.

From the Boston Traveller, March 25.

About a year ago last month the schooner *Andy Johnson*, McLELLAN, master, of Salem, started for George's Banks, on a fishing cruise, and has not been heard from since. About that time the schooner *Haskell* came in collision with a vessel in the night time on the banks, and sunk her, leaving a large piece of the rail of the unknown vessel on her bows. This piece corresponded with the *Andy Johnson*, and is supposed to be the last relic of her. The *Haskell* started last month for the banks, and the first night on the fishing grounds had bad weather. Four of the men were on deck, when suddenly there appeared to them four of the missing men of the crew of the *Johnson*, who ordered them home.

They were frightened and called the Captain and the rest of the crew, told them what they had seen, and prevailed upon them to give up the voyage and return home, which they did, leaving the schooner on her arrival. The owners then shipped a new Captain and crew, as not one of the former crew would go in her, and she again left for the Banks, where she arrived in good time, and they again tried their luck. Bad weather again met the schooner, and when all hands were on deck eleven men appeared to them and took their lines from them, ordering them to return at once, which they did the next morning.

Arriving off the harbor of Gloucester, they anchored the schooner and took the small boats to land, giving as a reason that they were afraid to take the vessel to Gloucester as they were ordered to Salem. The owners sent a tug-boat and towed the *Haskell* to their wharf, and now she is reported as returning the third time empty. This is a strange and curious tale, but it is vouched for by reliable parties as true. It has created a great deal of excitement in the ports of Salem and Gloucester.

A Satisfactory Financial Transaction.

From the Buffalo Express.

A singular financial transaction occurred in one of the dock offices a day or two since. By some means or other it happened that the office boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office boy two cents. One day last week the office boy having a cent in his pocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed the nickel over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid half of his debt by giving the coin to the cashier. The latter handed the cent back to the office boy, remarking, "Now I only owe you one cent." The office boy again passed the cent to the clerk, who passed it to the cashier, who passed it back to the office boy, and the latter individual squared all accounts paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging his entire debt. Thus it may be seen how great is the benefit to be derived from a single cent, if only expended judiciously.

THE ONEIDA CALAMITY.

British(?) Version of the Proceedings in the Court of Inquiry.

Summary of the Evidence—Exoneration of Capt. Eyre—Other Incidents.

From the Japan Herald, Feb. 22.

On the 27th of January a Naval Court of Inquiry, composed of H. M. Consul for Yokohama, two officers of H. M. S. *Ocean*, and two merchant captains, was held to inquire into the circumstances of the collision, the United States Minister taking part in the proceedings as representative counsel of American interests. The evidence given by Capt. EYRE, the pilot, the other officers and passengers of the *Bombay*, showed that, seeing the *Oneida's* lights ahead, they obeyed the international "rule of the road," by porting their helm so as to give her a wide berth, but that the *Oneida*, in place of doing this, also reversed the rule of the road, and putting her helm hard a'starboard, stood right across the *Bombay's* bows, under full sail and steam. Seeing that a collision was rendered inevitable by this, the Captain of the *Bombay* stopped his engines and starboarded his helm, and thus, in some degree averted the full force of the shock, striking the *Oneida's* quarter at an acute angle with his starboard bow, instead of running stem on at a right angle. The shock was not great, but like a graze, and did not cause those on deck to stagger. The vessels almost instantaneously separated, the *Oneida* dropping astern. As she did so, a hail was heard from her of "ship ahoy," which the second officer answered, but heard no more. The chief officer then reported the *Bombay* to have eight feet of water in the hold, so that the Captain became apprehensive for the safety of the mails and passengers, and consulted the pilot as to whether the ship could be beached. The pilot replied that she could if necessary, but that it would be best to push on to Yokohama if possible. The engines were kept stopped for about five minutes more, while the pilot and Captain watched the direction toward which the *Oneida* had headed when she shot past them, to see if signals of distress were made. Neither they nor others on board saw or heard any, and the Captain being assured that the other ship if necessary could be backed on Saratoga spit, close by, where she could not sink, and furthermore bound by the directors' orders "to stop for nothing, except to save life," headed for Yokohama, and found while coming up that the cut-water and figure-head were gone, a boom and part of a sail lay upon the bows, and that a piece of spar twelve or fourteen inches in diameter had pierced the iron plating and stem of his vessel at the water-line and broken short off. All on board seem to have seen a light on board the *Oneida*; but, except the carpenter and gunner, (who did not report what they saw,) none knew that it was a break in the *Oneida*, though the two men referred to appear to have noticed a hole smashed in, some six feet square, and to have seen through it a table and some persons on board.

On the other hand, the evidence given by the survivors of the *Oneida* while completely exculpating the English Captain from the blame of the collision awakened deep regret for Mr. YATES, United States Navy, master of the deck of the *Oneida* at the time, who stated that he persistently starboarded, by order of the Navigating Lieutenant, Mr. MULDAUR, and if again placed in similar circumstances would again starboard when a steamer was seen approaching straight ahead. His account of the motions of the *Bombay* tallied with that given by her officers, and he stated that she struck the *Oneida's* starboard mizzen rigging at an angle of about forty-five degrees, cutting off the whole of the stern quarter diagonally, carrying away the poop, the spanker boom and gaff, wheel, and starboard binnacle, besides smashing the gig. The officers who were below at dinner, rushed up, and one, Mr. STEWART, jumping on an arm-chest, cried "Steamer, ahoy! You've cut us down; remain by us." They heard no answering hail from the *Bombay* from which they were rapidly dropping out of sight, being going down with wind and tide, and all sail set. Mr. YATES ordered sail to be shortened, but afterward sail was set again, with the idea of running the ship ashore. The primers, rockets and blue-lights, made fast to a beam under the poop, had been carried away, and more primers had to be got from below, after which a thirty-two pound gun was fired three times.

The ship was ungovernable, the wheel being carried away. Ten or twelve minutes after the collision, the Navigating Lieutenant reported the ship to be sinking, but the Captain would give no order to take to the boats. The water gradually rose; the doctor, boatswain and fifteen others got into a boat on the port quarter and lowered it; then, fancying they saw a junk near them, pulled toward it for aid, but finding themselves deceived, put back, to look in vain for the ship or survivors, and afterward rowed to shore. As the ship sank, the first cutter that was on board in a cradle floated, and in her Mr. YATES and three others were saved.

THE DECISION.

The President pronounced the following decision.

The questions before this Court are:

1. Was the injury sustained by the P. & O. S. N. Company's ship *Bombay* brought about by the fault of her commander, Mr. EYRE?

2. After the collision had taken place between the steam-ship *Bombay* and the United States corvette *Oneida*, what was the conduct of the former vessel?

To enable the Court to decide the first question, we have before us shortly the following evidence:

Mr. EYRE states that about 6¾ P. M. (corrected time) on the twenty-fourth of January last, having passed the lighthouse situated on Kanonsaki, his attention was called to the fact that a vessel was approaching him on his port bow. He thereupon looked through his glass and perceived a bright light half a point on his port bow, and immediately afterward he saw the two side lights of the approaching steamer. He imagined that this steamer (which is ascertained to have been the United States corvette *Oneida*) was about one mile distant from the *Bombay*, and immediately gave the order to port the helm, thus shutting out the *Oneida's* green light. Not content with this, he gave a second order "hard a port," and turned on his steam whistle. He supposed this to have occurred some five or six minutes before the collision took place, which would place about a mile or a mile and a half between the two steamers at this point. He kept his helm hard a port until suddenly he saw the *Oneida* under full sail and steam standing across his bows. Upon this he stopped his engines; and then, seeing that a collision was imminent, put his helm hard a starboard, so as to bring his vessel round, and, if possible, pass the *Oneida* on her starboard side. The attempt, however, proved ineffectual to avert the collision, and the *Bombay* struck the *Oneida* on her starboard quarter. The vessels separated, and the *Bombay's* helm was at once put to port in order to clear her stern and boats and save a second collision.

On the other hand, Mr. YATES, who was the officer in charge of the deck of the *Oneida* on this occasion, gave the Court a totally different account of the occurrence. He stated that the *Bombay's* mast-head light was reported to him by the starboard lookout man as being in sight some fifteen or sixteen minutes before the collision took place—say at about 6½ P. M. by his own account—and about half a point on his starboard bow. That at this time the *Oneida*, which had been heading south-east by south, was just recovering her former course, viz., south by east ½ east. That the *Bombay* came round Kanonsaki, passing to starboard, and thus opening out her green light, still one point on his starboard bow. That at this time he thought the *Bombay* must have been three miles off; but that the *Oneida* was kept on her course, as both he and the navigating officer thought that the *Bombay* would pass to starboard. Presently, the navigating officer having left the deck, he saw the *Bombay* at the distance of about a mile off, three points on his starboard bow, and heading directly for his green light. The opening out of all three lights of the *Bombay* at this time showing him that she was approaching with a port helm, he at once gave the order to "starboard," and then "hard a starboard." He believed that he opened the *Bombay's* three lights some three minutes before the collision, so that the vessels must have been about a mile apart at that moment.

Now these two statements are utterly irreconcilable; and though the collision is accounted for by each of them, it certainly could never have occurred if both are correct. It is, therefore, necessary to look further, and see how far each is substantiated.

The statement of Mr. EYRE is borne out in all its material points by the evidence of the pilot and chief officer, who were on the bridge with him; and also by that of all the officers of the *Bombay* who are able to testify to the circumstances.

With regard to Mr. YATES' statement, however, the starboard lookout man of the *Oneida* affirms that about fifteen minutes previous to the collision he reported to Mr. YATES that he saw a mast-head light right ahead; and that as soon as he could make out one of her side-lights, he reported her green light between half a point and a point on the *Oneida's* starboard bow. About a minute or a minute and a half after that, he reported the steamer (*Bombay*) about four or five points on her starboard bow, and coming right for the *Oneida's* green light; but at no time did he see the *Bombay's* red light before the collision took place.

The helmsman asserts that he heard the *Bombay* reported three different times by the lookout to the officer of the watch—first, half a point on the starboard bow; secondly, a point and a half on his starboard bow; and, thirdly, as coming right for the *Oneida*; that he received an order "starboard," then "steady," and then to "let the ship come on her course again," after the second report had been made; and that, after the third report had been made, Mr. YATES again told him to starboard, after doing which he saw the *Bombay's* mast-head light about five points on the starboard side of the foresail; that he kept his helm hard a starboard until he heard an order given to port, and that as he was in the act of obeying the order the two ships came into collision.

It will thus be seen that the statements of Mr. YATES, the lookout man, and the helmsman are more or less conflicting; but it may be gathered from them that when the *Bombay's* three lights should have been seen by the lookout man as well as by Mr. YATES, she was about three points on the *Oneida's* starboard bow, about a mile distant and porting her helm. Mr. YATES states that at this moment he gave the order "starboard," and then "hard a starboard." If these orders had been promptly obeyed the Court is of opinion that the ships could not have come into collision. But the statement of ALBERT RUSSAERT(?), the helmsman, shows that the *Oneida's* head was about S. E. when she struck—by which it would appear that she had only come up about three points in three minutes, so that Mr. YATES' orders could not have been promptly obeyed.

Hence it is impossible to account for the collision by the statements of the survivors of the *Oneida*, if these are unreservedly accepted.

We are of opinion that when Mr. MULDAUR said to Mr. YATES that he could not go any further to the port or eastern shore, and ordered him to resume his course for fear of running on the Saratoga spit, he should—knowing that it was his duty to get out of the way of an approaching vessel on his starboard side—at once have brought the *Bombay* on his port bow, and so opened out his red light instead of simply resuming his course. That if, when a collision was seen to be imminent, the same promptness had been shown by the *Oneida* in porting her helm as shown by the *Bombay* in putting her helm hard a starboard, it might possibly have been arrested, while, had it occurred, its effects would certainly have been far less serious. It is shown by the evidence of the *Oneida's* officers that at no time was the *Oneida's* speed slackened after the *Bombay* came in sight; and that although the *Bombay* was considered to be persistently breaking a rule of the road by porting, the *Oneida's* helm was nevertheless kept a starboard, and thus the judgment required to be exercised in order to counteract the presumed mismanagement of an approaching steamer was not shown.

These observations are not made as a judgment on the management of the *Oneida*, which is beyond the province of the Court to consider, but simply to institute such a comparison as is necessary to show the grounds upon which the Court arrives at its conclusion.

If the statements of Mr. EYRE, his pilot and officers, are to be believed, we judge that he was right in keeping on the starboard side of the channel, and that he acted perfectly aright in porting his helm as soon as he saw the *Oneida's* lights on the port bow. We judge that he should have slackened speed as soon as he saw the *Oneida's* lights—that he acted rightly in stopping his engines—that he had no time after stopping to reverse them—and that he exercised a sound judgment in starboarding his helm when he saw that a collision was imminent, and that the *Oneida's* helm was kept to starboard.

Upon a comparison of the foregoing statements we find that the damage which has been sustained by the *Bombay* is in no way attributable to the default of her commander, Mr. EYRE.

As regards the second question which the Court is called upon to decide, viz.—the conduct of Mr. EYRE after the collision had taken place, it may be observed that it has not been without long and serious deliberation among ourselves, and a most careful consideration of all the evidence adduced, that we have arrived at a unanimous decision.

We find, from the evidence before us, that on a dark but starlight night, the 24th January last, the steamship *Bombay*, through no fault of her commander, Mr. EYRE, came into collision with the United States corvette *Oneida* in the close vicinity of Saratoga spit, situated some ten miles from Yokohama:

That the effect of the collision on the *Bombay* was comparatively slight.

That guns were fired from the *Oneida* as signals of distress from ten to fifteen minutes after the collision took place.

That the reports of these guns were not heard nor the flashes seen on board the *Bombay*.

That after the collision the fact of the *Bombay* having been hailed from the *Oneida* was reported to Mr. EYRE.

That Mr. EYRE only knew that some of the upper works of the *Oneida* had been carried away, and was unaware of the amount of injury sustained by her.

That the *Bombay* was a mail-steamer carrying passengers and cargo, and was built in compartments, only one of which was reported to him as making water fast.

That the whole extent of the injury sustained by the *Bombay* was not ascertained till the day following the collision.

That immediately after the collision it was not considered to be serious; for had it been so it is natural to suppose that the knowledge of the pilot would have been availed of, and the *Bombay* run on to the Saratoga spit.

That, in our opinion, no danger to the *Bombay*, her passengers or cargo, was apprehended by Mr. EYRE.

That from the questions he asked the pilot he evidently thought that the *Oneida* might possibly have sustained serious injury.

That he waited at the most five minutes after the collision to see if signals of distress were made from the *Oneida*.

That after the ship again proceeded he gave no orders that a lookout should be kept in the direction of the *Oneida*.

That had he or any one else been keeping a proper lookout, the flashes of the *Oneida's* guns must have been seen, though their reports might not have been heard.

Under all these circumstances it becomes our duty to pronounce whether, in our opinion, Mr. EYRE was justified in proceeding on his voyage without waiting to ascertain whether the *Oneida* was in need of assistance.

We recognize the fact that he was placed in a position of great difficulty and doubt, and in circumstances under which he was called upon to decide promptly; but we regret to have to record it as our opinion that he acted hastily and ill-advisedly, in that, instead of waiting and endeavoring to render assistance to the *Oneida*, he, without having reason to believe that his own vessel was in a perilous condition, proceeded on his voyage.

This conduct constitutes, in our opinion, a breach of the thirty-third section of the sixty-third chapter of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment act of 1862, and we therefore feel called upon to suspend Mr. EYRE'S certificate for six calendar months from this date.

KANAGAWA, 12th February, 1870.

FRED. LOWDER, H. B. M. Consul, President of the Court.
ARTHUR TINKLER, Commander H. M. S. *Ocean*.
DAVID MOORE, Staff Commander H. M. S. *Ocean*.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Master steam-ship *Sultan*.
WM. CHAPMAN, Master of *Rockliffe*.

ATTEMPT TO APPEAL.

Mr. BARNARD then rose, and addressing the Court, said: I have a duty to perform under these circumstances, which I will do very shortly, having somewhat anticipated that I should be called on in the interests of my client, Capt. EYRE, to respectfully appeal against your judgment to the Board of Trade.

The PRESIDENT—There's no appeal to the Board of Trade.

Mr. BARNARD then respectfully submitted that His Honor had misinterpreted the meaning of the act, and that there had been no legal duty shown by which it appeared incumbent upon Capt. EYRE to turn round and chase the other vessel, and that the Court was not called upon to give an opinion upon moral obligation.

The PRESIDENT—Let me tell you at once, Mr. BARNARD, we don't ask for anybody's opinion, but we are accountable to the Board of Trade—and the Board of Trade only—for the decision which has been given. It is perfectly unnecessary for you to argue any more.

The Court then rose.

Commander Williams' Funeral.

The Japan *Gazette* of the 7th of February says:

"Last evening the only corpse that has yet been found out of all the officers and crew who perished in the *Oneida*, was brought to the harbor, and taken on board the United States ship *Idaho*. It was that of Commander E. P. WILLIAMS. It was denuded of clothes, with the strange exception of the shirt collar, which bore his initials. It was recovered well out of the channel, many miles below the wreck. The probability is that with the strong current seaward, and the prevailing direction of the wind during the last few days, most of the bodies will be taken out to sea, and few, if any, be recovered." The funeral of Commander WILLIAMS took place on Feb. 8, and was attended by the officers and crews of all the American and European vessels in port, diplomatic corps, &c. The occasion was one of great solemnity, and the public demeanor of the people of Yokohama testified to the regard entertained for the deceased officer.

Gen. Lee on English Immigration into Virginia.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes the subjoined letter from Gen. LEE, with a letter to him from a lady in Philadelphia in which she says:

"You may remember my mentioning in a former note that Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH is staying with us. He is very much interested in having the tide of emigration from England turned toward Virginia, and is most anxious that something should be done by Virginians towards it, and, above all, that you should be interested. He believes that there must soon be a large emigration from England, and that it would be greatly for the benefit of both countries if a part of it—the agricultural part—could be turned in the direction of Virginia and such of the other Southern States as are suitable for English habitation. * * * Prof. SMITH says that much might be done if you would come forward in the matter; which, as no political question is involved, he thinks you might possibly consent to do. He says that your name is regarded by all parties in England with equal confidence and respect, and therefore would be most effective."

LEXINGTON, Va., Feb. 15, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: The subject of the accompanying letter, I know, will interest you, and the information it contains will be useful to you. I therefore inclose it for your perusal. Please return it to me.

I have assured MRS. H. that Englishmen need fear no hostility in Virginia, and that, in my opinion, the citizens of no foreign country would be more cordially received or heartily welcomed by her people than the inhabitants of Great Britain, and that agriculturists from that country would especially find it to their advantage to make their homes among us. I also stated that the Virginia Immigration Society, of which you were President, had been organized with a view of inviting immigration, and that any inquiries addressed to you on the subject would be attended to.

I concur with Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH in the advantages that would result to the State if the tide of English emigration could be turned toward her borders; though I think he is mistaken as to any benefits that would arise from any address to them signed by me. I hope that you may devise some means of attracting them South. Very truly yours,

R. E. LEE.

COL. THOMAS H. ELLIS, President of the Virginia Immigration Society.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Woman's Rights—[illegible]—The Cause of Temperance—Religious Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

The ladies are keeping all matters concerning themselves in their own hands. The Woman's Club, which I mentioned some months ago as having been formed, is now a prosperous institution, and has [illegible] members. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presided a few nights ago at a discussion of the female suffrage question, where speeches by Miss EMILY FAITHFULL, Miss GARRETT, Miss WALLINGTON(?) and Mrs. [illegible] JOHNSTON were applauded by a crowded and fashionable audience, and Lord SHAFTESBURY declared that the discussion, and especially the arguments of the ladies, had convinced him more than ever of the soundness of the movement.

But I think you will admit that a Mrs. BUTLER, in Birmingham, has vindicated the rights of woman in a very extraordinary manner, by addressing a large meeting of workingmen, Mr. Alderman STURGE presiding, in opposition to the extension of the Acts for the Prevention of Contagious Diseases:

"Mrs. BUTLER indignantly denounced the acts as infamously degrading to women, as removing a restraint on sin by making it safe, and as placing in the hands of wicked and unscrupulous men a power to denounce any woman they pleased, and thus to make her what they wished her to be. She attributed the favor which the principle of the acts had generally met with among men to a desire to be able to gratify their vicious propensities with safety, and intimated that State pay was no small temptation to the medical profession. She firmly expressed her belief that the people of this country would never allow the act to be carried out, and quoted the statement of a working man of Leeds, that if it were attempted in the town the Superintendent would be torn to pieces the first hour by the gay girls, while the men would look on and cheer. She had read the early history of the Church, and found that in those times, when women were offered degradation or death by boiling pitch, they chose the latter. She related the history of WAT TYLER'S rebellion, and asked if there were no Wat Tylers now. She had written to Mr. GLADSTONE, to tell him that if the temperate expression of the opinion of the people on this matter were not listened to, she would not answer for the consequences. The sympathies of the meeting appeared to be warmly with Mrs. BUTLER, and her conduct was unexceptionably decorous."

Now, if an English lady can address a meeting of Birmingham artisans on such a subject, I should like to know what there is English ladies cannot do. It reminds me of Prof. MASSON'S speech at Edinburgh, which turned the scale in favor of the admission of female medical students in the University.

He said that "five women had come to Edinburgh, and had taken the necessary steps for qualifying themselves for studying medicine. They had passed the preliminary examination, to which [illegible] candidates in all had come forward. The results of the examination were that not one of the five women were 'plucked,' and four of them were among the very first in all or most of the subjects. As to the objections to the admission of ladies to medical study, there was a phrase which was a summary of the whole, namely, 'the sphere of women.' That phrase was not only a phrase which was meaningless, but because it was meaningless it was most hurtful and prejudicial. The sphere of women, who could tell what it was? The sphere of men, who could tell what it was? The sphere of man or woman was the whole round of space, any position they could fill honorably or usefully by their mind or their ability. The mode of argumentation adopted on the other side summed itself up in a rampageous mysticism, dashed with drivel from ANACREON. He must say that when he employed his fancy to the uttermost in realizing the most disagreeable details that belonged to the medical profession, he could not see that women would be called upon to do very much that women had not been doing from the beginning of the world. He supposed that from the beginning of the world women had attended sick beds, and nursed and laid out corpses. He not only supposed, but he knew, that women whose names would be immortal—one woman, in particular, who was thought of and spoken of as the ministering angel of our time, and other women who attended her—went to the East during the Crimean war. There was no talk then in this country about the disgusting nature of the occupation they undertook. On the contrary, there was not a man worthy of the name of a man who did not have in his fancy all the disgust to its utmost minutiae, and who did not melt these down into the purest gold of honor that he could put on the heads of those women."

A lady might, perhaps, as well set broken legs as to break her own. Hon. Mrs. LOYD-LINDSAY was hunting the other day, when her horse fell on its near side, and broke her left leg in two places.

PRESS VIEWS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is agitating for woman's rights in the higher regions of English society, and pleading for some modification of Court ceremonials. Why, it asks, should the Queen's Drawing Rooms be held at mid-day? Being so held, why should ladies be compelled to go in the very low-necked dresses of the present fashion, shivering and freezing in the long lines of slow-moving carriages, and the cold rooms and draughty corridors of St. James' Palace? Some put their trains about their necks. There is not even a cup of tea for any one, or the slightest refreshment. It is not so at any other Court, where there is something like comfort and hospitality, and not a cold, dead formality.

"Nothing," says the writer—

"But that dogged conservatism which is the keystone of the English character would induce us to perpetuate these splendid torments. Every season has its tragedy of the drawing room, and valuable lives are sacrificed to this bare-necked Juggernauth of custom. The misery of inadequate space is a proverb. The struggle for existence makes itself felt even in the stately circle of the Court; and we hear of acrobatic feats in the way of lawless clearing of ropes and barricades, which show at least what feminine human nature is capable of, Court-trains and plumes notwithstanding, when fainting for its tea and longing to get home. We have said nothing of the sufferings of our own sex, though much might be said of that odd costume of gold and frippery, like a glorified funkey's; of dwindled legs displaying their diminished honors to an irreverent multitude; of swords that will play unseemly pranks with their embarrassed wearers; of ruffles that fall every way but the right, and of the pitiable sense of ridicule which all men have when they are dressed out of the usual course and made into the likeness of gorgeous guys."

As mere literary men are not eligible for presentation at Court in this country, as the Queen, when she wished to see Mr. CARLYLE some time since, and a few days ago, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, met them in private, and far more comfortably, there may be just a bit of spite in the above description.

COURT SCENES IN DUBLIN.

An Irishman writes that the Vice-Royal Court at Dublin is much more jolly. They go in the evening, and beauty and splendor are finer by gas-light; even thrice worn trains shine and Irish diamonds glitter in the favoring light. "But," the writer goes on to say:

"It is not only the matter of dress, but the whole ceremony, which is more lively, more sparkling, and more interesting than the awfully dreary solemnity in London. There are no hushed voices which seem to dread the presence of the gigantic beef-eater or the battle-axes of the gentlemen-at-arms. Here the conversation is lively and brisk, the rich Corkagian brogue mingling merrily with the semi-Scotch sounds from Ulster. The doors are guarded by dragoons and guardsmen, and the entrance to the Throne Room is protected by two young cheerful aides-de-camp, who, instead of terrifying the already too frightened ladies, encourage them with words and smiles as they approach the Viceregal presence. And then the patient is kissed! Here is the point of the whole evening. It may be pleasant or unpleasant; wives and husbands may disagree; but it is the duty of the Lord Lieutenant to kiss every lady that is presented to him, and it is the duty of every lady on being presented to be kissed by His Excellency. After this important ceremony is concluded, we do not hurry shivering away as you do in London, but, thronging into St. Patrick's Hall, enjoy some pleasing conversation, and still more pleasing refreshment from the gorgeous buffet where Viceregal hospitality ever shines."

Is there any doubt at all that the Irish Court is the more agreeable, and that St. Patrick's beats St. James' hollow? Then at the Irish Court you have the chance of meeting that most genial ecclesiastic, Cardinal CULLEN, which you could never do at the English.

INCIDENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Dull as the debates have been, some eccentricities of members have afforded a little amusement. Mr. O'REILLY DEASE, an Irish member, has broken out once or twice in a rather alarming manner, his friends vainly trying to hold him in his seat; and there was a funny passage after midnight on Wednesday night, when the House was tired of the Irish speeches, and pottering a little in the small hours on the estimates. Mr. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, who is described as "the busy little male Martha of the House," [illegible] being a member of a [illegible] religious [illegible], thought all at once, and apropos to nothing in particular, about the fees required for the installation of the Knights of the Thistle and St. Patrick. He said:

"Either these decorations were given for merit and distinction, or they were not; if they were not, then they ought not to appear in the Estimates; if they were, the [illegible] ought not to be charged upon the individual receiving the honor. It was perfectly monstrous and a thing which never happened in any other civilized country, that when a man was decorated with the Garter he was fined £1,000. [An Honorable Member, 'Hear!'] The honorable member had never been [illegible] a Knight of the Garter. It was a monstrous thing that such a penalty should be attached to these decorations [illegible]. Take the case of [illegible] he had [illegible] in the public service; if he received [illegible] decorations he was called upon to pay over [illegible]. He did not think that the Prime Minister, with his economical mind, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his even more economical mind, could tolerate the continuance of these excessive charges, which were a puzzle to the working man. If a poor fellow had the Thistle given to him he had to pay £500. Were these things to be continued?"

Mr. GLADSTONE congratulated his honorable friend upon the great and almost preternatural vigor which he developed after midnight when other people found their energies flag, and were glad to creep home to bed. [Laughter.] Somehow his honorable friend seemed to have the secret of perpetual youth, which he recruited from some celestial source, and which enabled him at a late hour to keep vigilant watch upon expenditure.

When SHERIDAN was found very drunk and quite helpless by the watchman, and asked his name, he hiccoughed out that of Mr. WILBERFORCE. But here was a Wilberforce himself, which made the joke still better.

TEMPERANCE.

The United Kingdom Alliance perseveres in its effort to put down drunkenness, and, as far as possible, drinking, by the rule of the majority, agitating for a Permissive bill, which will allow the rate-payers of every parish to make a Maine law, and put a stop to all selling of liquors—all selling, that is, by the small quantity, to be drunk on the premises; for most grocers sell wine, spirits and beer in bottles. At a meeting in Birmingham this week, a gentleman gave some statistics of drunkenness, curious if at all reliable. He said:

"While Sheffield has 51 drunkards to 10,000 of the population, Halifax 57, Rochdale 61, Leeds 83, Manchester and Salford 86, and Liverpool 268, Birmingham has only 43."

In the Commons a member has brought forward the plan of asylums for drunkards such as exist in America, but the Home Secretary thought such an interference with the liberty of the subject (of *mania a potu*) could never be thought of in this free country. Bishop TEMPLE, who is popular with the teetotalers, holds that the poisonous adulteration of liquors, made purposely to create thirst and madness, is one of the worst evils of the trade. A man soon acquires a fatal preference for this drugged liquor, and one has been heard to complain of having to go home sober from one public house after spending eighteen pence, when at another he could get blind drunk for a shilling. The *Daily News* is not hopeful about immediate reform.

"It is difficult," it says, "to convert a nation which has been drinking deeply for more than a thousand years—for the Saxons were mighty pottlepots, and all the Northern tribes have been drunken from the remotest antiquity—to habits of strict sobriety."

Is there anything which an Englishman will not justify by a precedent? Drink fills these islands with poverty and crime—misery, cruelty and murder. Every few days you see in the papers a paragraph like the following:

"Another revolting and heartless case of cruelty to children has come to light. The Truro police visited the house of a musician named EMIDY, and found six children huddled together upon a lot of wet and rotten straw, without a rag to cover them."

Mr. SAMUELSON, the editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, in a book on *The German Workingmen*, goes in for lager-beer. He thinks that places of Sunday recreation, with light beer at a penny a quart, would be better than repressive legislation. In Southern Germany wages are not half what they are in England, but living is cheaper in proportion, with far better education and more means of enjoyment. An English artisan gets 4s. 6d. a day, but he pays 4s. a week for his lodgings, 3d. a pound for bread, 6d. for dinner, 5d. for a quart of beer. In Munich, an artisan of the same trade gets but 2s. a day, but he lodges for 1s. 3d. a week; bread is 1d. per pound, dinner costs 4d., and beer is only 1d. a quart. Music, dancing, reading, and all recreations are still cheaper. It is not in the lands of high wages that people enjoy most happiness.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The religious world still gives signs of an increasing vitality. Poor Mr. MACKONOCHIE is to be again prosecuted because he cannot or does not keep his curates from elevating, genuflecting, incensing, &c., contrary to the law laid down by the Privy Council. Happy land, where the only law about religion is the Bible as each one understands it, as Gen. JACKSON did the Constitution! Here the law is hard on those who, like the Ritualists, believe too much, but it also makes martyrs of those who believe too little. Rev. Mr. VOYSEY, though he denies pretty much all the creeds and articles, still vigorously protests against his suspension and probable excommunication.

"Let her (the Church) turn me out," he says, "I am but one of thousands gathering strength and numbers every day. She may break me on her dogmatic wheel, if she pleases; but this will be her last opportunity. Her Articles and Creeds will never stand the strain of this—the most stupid and suicidal piece of mischief to which they have ever been applied. On my prosecutors and not on me will be the responsibility of whatever evil may befall."

Mr. VOYSEY evidently thinks that if he is expelled, a great multitude will follow him; but such expectations are generally disappointed. Father HYACINTHE'S photographs are no longer seen in all the shop windows, and can be had very cheap since he went to Rome, and the Pope released him from his vows, and permitted him to become a secular priest—the end of all his lionizing.

The Bishop of London, I learn from the *Church Times*, is behaving badly. He "has just been guilty of an act of flawless tyranny, eminently characteristic of his class." He has ordered some church wardens to remove an objectionable altar; and then appeals in the *Times* for funds. The *Church Times* asks:

"Who will put money or power into such incompetent and mischievous hands? If, instead of persecuting clergymen who do their work, his Lordship would give an eye occasionally to those who do not, we should, perhaps, be spared such a scandal as that of seeing Mr. ROGERS, the rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, advertised as about to preside at a lecture of Mr. SPURGEON'S to be delivered in one meeting-house in aid of the funds needed for keeping up another."

Of Mr. SPURGEON and the discipline of his Tabernacle, I find in the same paper an account which may interest some of my American Baptist friends:

"Certainly no system of direction that ever was organized could equal the hold which, by means of his elders and deacons, this pastor has over his flock. 'I have [illegible] members on my church books,' said he, 'and if one of them got tipsy I should know it before the week was out.' The recorded admission to the Church, of 'dismissal' to other churches and reception from them, are kept with the precision of a merchant's books, while each member of the church has a set of twelve communion tickets, all ready perforated, with dates printed, one of which he or she is bound to tear off and put in the plate each month, to attest presence at 'the ordinance.' The punishment, in case of neglect, or of moral failings, is censure and excommunication."

The Pope and the Jesuits might learn something of this popular and successful preacher and organizer.

The Wesleyans are also highly successful, but I am afraid they are getting just a little superstitious. There is somewhere in England a table at which WESLEY once dined, and on which he spilled some soup and left a grease spot. It has never been disturbed, but is shown with great veneration to pious ladies, who go down on their knees and kiss it with much devotion. Some time since, his wig, and a piece of the black gown in which he preached, was publicly exhibited to the faithful, and now I read that in laying the foundation for a new front to the Wesleyan Chapel at Burslem, there was deposited in a cavity beneath one of the stones "a bit of the coffin, a piece of the shroud, and a lock of the hair of JOHN WESLEY," as Rev. H. [illegible] the [illegible] the operators, who received the announcement with enthusiasm.

MONADNOCK.

A Good Word for the Virginia Legislature.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 23.

Some of our country contemporaries seem disposed to raise a clamor about what they term the inaction of the General Assembly. Surely they have not kept posted. The Legislature has been in session thirty-nine working days, and during that time it has accomplished more general legislation than, perhaps, was accomplished by any previous Legislature in the same length of time. They have passed the Enabling act, the Interest bill, the bill districting the State for County Judges, the bill defining the jurisdiction of the county Courts, the Township bill, and the bill prescribing the oath of office—all of which required careful consideration. A large number of other bills of importance, but of less general interest, have also been passed. In addition to this, the House has passed the bill in relation to Commissioners of the Revenue, and the homestead; while the Senate has passed the bill reorganizing the Court of Appeals and providing for a registration of voters. A large amount of other business has been matured and reported by Committees, and will soon be passed through.

In the same time the Legislature has elected a Lieutenant-Governor, First and Second Auditor, Treasurer, Register of the Land Office, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Storekeeper of the Penitentiary, Superintendent of Public Instruction, five Judges of the Court of Appeals, and six Circuit Judges; and when it is recollected that for nearly every office there were a host of aspirants, it will readily be seen that the work has not been a light one. Surely, this has not been an idle Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, March 25.

There is still a general suspension of labor in the collieries in the Schuylkill region. The operators say they cannot afford to carry on work according to the last year's "basis," and the miners have thus far refused to go to work at the terms proposed by the operators. The *Miners' Journal* urges the importance of a compromise between the two parties which shall enable work to be resumed. The Schuylkill County operators labor under disadvantages in regard to forwarding their coal to New-York which do not apply to or affect the Lehigh, Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, and Schuylkill therefore cannot compete with the other mining regions upon equal terms. There is little question but that it is for the real interest of each mining region in this State to stand upon its own footing so far as prices of labor are concerned. The three large mining companies here are paying good prices for their labor, and this too at a time when the general impression of the trade is that the prices for coal the coming year will rule lower than they did last year. They are enabled to pay prices which are beyond the reach of the Schuylkill operators, partly on account of their nearness to market and their large facilities for making shipments, and partly on account of their large capital. The miners in this region stand on a better footing to-day as to present wages and future prospects than those of any other region in the State, and they cannot afford to sit still six or eight months in the year for the sake of benefiting the Schuylkill or any other region. The trade in the different districts is subject to so many different controlling circumstances, that it is impossible to fix a "basis" that will suit all the counties, and the way to manage this matter is to have each mining region stand upon its own footing.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.—Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth, is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—*Advertisement.*

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaints, when a remedy so safe, thorough and easily obtainable as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? Those who have contracted severe Colds may save their lungs from the dangerous irritation which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and any one threatened with Throat disease, will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and healing the inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Tuck Marker Headquarters for Sewing Machines.—"Fuller and Barnum and Goodrich," [illegible] L. W. BARNUM, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CHARNLEY—AVERILL.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, March 24, by Rev. Geo. L. Walker, CHARLES M. CHARNLEY, of Chicago, to LOUISE E., daughter of the late Augustin Averill, of New-York.

DIED.

BATE.—At his residence at Woodbury, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 26, THOMAS H. BATE, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BERGEN(?).—On Sunday, March 27, in the [illegible] year of her age, REBECCA BERGEN(?), sister of J. S. Aspinwall, and widow of the late Dr. F. R. Bergen(?).

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

CASEY.—At Middletown, Conn., on Saturday morning, March 26, WM. B. CASEY, M.D., in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., on Monday, March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COURTNEY.—At Matteawan, Fishkill, on Saturday, March 26, Miss ELEANOR COURTNEY, sister-in-law of the late Peter H. Schenck(?).

Funeral services will take place on Monday, 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Fishkill Landing.

EARLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 27, at 6 o'clock, SARAH E. EARLE, aged 46 years, 8 months and 27 days, wife of Alexander M. Earle.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GLOVER.—In Newtown, Conn., on Saturday, March 26, HENRY BEERS GLOVER, Esq., aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Newtown, on Tuesday, March 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HALSTED.—On Friday, March 25, Mrs. SARAH HALSTED, widow of David M. Halsted.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her son-in-law, James N. Wells, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 64 West 23d-st., on Monday next, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLLISTER.—In this City, on Friday, March 25, EDWIN M. HOLLISTER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, W. A. Pease, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAWRENCE.—On First day morning, 26th inst., JANE H. LAWRENCE, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., on Third day, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M.

MARSH.—At Mobile, Ala., on Tuesday, March 22, after a short illness, JAMES MARSH, formerly of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of F. Perry, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

McWHORTER.—On Friday, March 25, at her residence, Milford, Penn., in the 84th year of her age, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John McWhorter, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Alexander McWhorter, D. D., of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 3 o'clock, on Monday, March 28, at the residence of [illegible].

OVERTON.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday evening, March 24, SARAH KELLOGG(?), wife of Charles C. Overton, and daughter of Christian and Eliza Bowron(?), aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West 47th-st.

RAYMOND.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 27, JAMES J. RAYMOND, in the [illegible] year of his age.

YOUNG(?).—On Sunday, March 27, HENRY S., son of the late [illegible].

Funeral services at the Spingler House, this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newtown, Conn., for interment, per 8 A. M. train Tuesday.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday evening, March 26, H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, late of the firm of [illegible] & Williams, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the School Board of the Seventeenth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., on Wednesday morning, March 30, at 10 o'clock. Services will also be held at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, E. W. Woodruff, Rahway, N. J. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Freehold, N. J., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK HAS again added to the number of safes in its SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. A spacious room adjoining said VAULT has been opened for the accommodation of DEPOSITORS. LADIES also will find every arrangement [illegible] that can be desired. The rent of SAFES is from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per annum.

LAPORTE'S PARIS KID GLOVES are worn by the Queen and Royal family in England, and by the elite in Europe. Ladies and gentlemen who appreciate a perfect-fitting glove will find this celebrated maker's goods at RICHARD GREEN'S, No. 770 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RED AS A ROSE IS SHE.

The London *Graphic* says: "In great merit on the whole, its remarkable promise, and, above all, its bright and charming style, entitle the authoress to cordial congratulations. The dialogue and description are so sparkling and witty, that they might have been the work of an accomplished French novelist, and all the people introduced have a clear individuality of their own. The peculiar merits of 'Red as a Rose,' therefore, are of a nature which are likely to be reproduced in future works by the same writer, and as her taste and judgment mature, we may fairly expect that her coming successes will be still more decisive even than that which she has just now so deservedly obtained."

RED AS A ROSE IS SHE.
1 vol., 8vo, Paper covers, 60 cents.

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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

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CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
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CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES,
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IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

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LESS THAN NEW-YORK HOUSES.
Elegant Mantel Ornaments and Clocks, in great variety and equally cheap.
Parisian Granite Dinner Sets, 132 pieces.......... $[illegible]
French China Dinner Sets, 138 pieces.......... [illegible]
Goods delivered in New-York and vicinity.
Fulton Ferry cars pass the door.
Close buyers should compare prices.
NOS. 236, 238 AND 240 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

All descriptions of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, FANS, OPERA GLASSES, &c., SELLING off at greatly REDUCED prices to REMOVE to No. 512 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars each.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, above 27th-st.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. The great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STILL AHEAD!
TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
CHROMO BUSINESS CARDS.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing House-square, (Tribune Buildings) have just introduced over fifty varieties of BEAUTIFUL NEW DESIGNS—printed in Chromo—Comical, Sentimental, Funny, Business—adapted to every business and every taste. These pictures are very artistic, new, novel—never before shown in this City—just the thing for "Live Merchants" and their Commercial Travelers.

These Chromo Cards can only be had at our office. Merchants and Business Men are invited to call.

Every Description of Printing, from the Smallest Card or Label to the Largest Bill or Book, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Printing House-square, opposite City Hall.

MINNESOTA AS IT IS IN 1870.
Price $1 [illegible]. THE NATIONAL HISTORY OF MAN, with colored plates of the races, $4. THE COSMOS AND THE [illegible], a history of Nature and Revelation, $2 [illegible]. All works on the natural sciences and industrial arts supplied by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

ANOTHER NEW STORY
BY OLIVER OPTIC.
FIELD AND FOREST;
OR, THE FORTUNES OF A FARMER.
THE FIRST STORY IN A NEW SERIES, JUST COMMENCED IN NO. [illegible] (APRIL 2) OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE.

Now ready at all the book-stores and news-depots. Subscriptions taken, commencing with any number; price, $2 50 per year. Weekly part, 6 cents. Monthly part, 25 cents.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

NOW READY—HITCHCOCK'S MAGAZINE for April. Contents: Music, [illegible], illustrated biography, N. P. Willis' biography and illustrations; eight pages new piano music and eight pages of select reading. A first-class magazine in every particular. $3 per year. Specimen copies by mail, 25 cents. News-dealers can return unsold copies to News Company. Address
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher,
No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

As we enter upon the closing week of March we have still to repeat the statement so often made in the last six months, "the real estate market is exceedingly dull." The repeated efforts of property holders for a rally, but the first of May drawe near and brings no realization of their hopes. The usual "all month to let" or "to let" great the passer in the street with unwonted frequency, and the placards are replaced week after week. Key owners are willing to come down in their prices, and buyers will not pay the rates which ruled a year ago. The result is disappointed landlords who counted on rents for the profits of a permanent investment have closed, looked considerably, and probably will do so still more before the general shifting of abodes on May 1. We have heard of cases of owners of brownstone houses on Broadway stores, and a corresponding number of the usual dwellings seeking to be tenantedTwo or three days each week that is a considerable attendance at the public sales of the Exchange, and without exaggeration, some stands, but ordinarily no more than one-half the property offered is actually disposed in bona fide purchases, and where the sales are made the terms of Court of Chancery obtained are generally unsatisfactory. Sentiment is in the ascendant affairs, and the season is now too far advanced to make a favorable change in any degree probable.

The Fifth-avenue property offered by R. H. Lennon, Jr., is on the west side of the avenue, near Eighty-third-street, but within fifty feet of Thirty-third-street. The "twenty-feet" lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 125 feet east of Seventh-avenue, the sale of which, for cash, was lately reported in the TIMES, have again was sold by JOHN McELRAY for $4,000, which shows that liberal advances, in a short time, are not altogether obsolete yet. The entire public sales of City property at the Exchange Salesroom last week, amounted to about $600,100, while the transfers reported from the Register's office were 104 in number, and represented values to the amount of $1,781,000. The annexed list of auction sales for the present week are not promising, but some lots will be displayed on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., n. s., 89.9 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 25.5 x100, B. and L. $28,000
Broadway and 35th-st., s. w. corner, 67.11x100 .....
Avenue C and 10th-st., n. e. corner, 12x38, L. and L. 17,412
Clinton and Monroe sts., n. e. corner, 25x84.4 6,000
Pitt-st., n. s., 240.6 ft. w. of Jefferson-av., 18x80 .....
2d-st., n. s., 101.7 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.5x80.9 (1850) 7,000
2d-st., n. s., 121.7 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.5x80.9 6,000
2d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.5x80.9 6,000
3d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x81.5, and l. 12,000
3d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x81.5 4,000
3d-st., n. s., 67.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.8x81.5, and l. 4,000
3d-st., n. s., 107.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.7x81.5, and l.
Bedford-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x100.5 12,000
125th-st., and 10th-av., n. w. corner, 100x100, q. c. and
Mott-st., w. s., 125.3 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x80 18,000

Lease Assigned.

Jackson-st., No. 4, first floor and cellar, five years, per year $4,000
Canal-st., No. 135, store, &c., three years, per year .....
Pine-st., No. 40, three years, per year 1,200
Water-st., No. 26, five years, per year 1,300
West 27th-st., No. 48, three years, per year 3,000
Avenue B, No. 174, five years, per year 1,217
Bleecker-st., No. 241, store floor, five years, per year .....
4th-av., No. 341, store floor, five years, per year 800
4th-av., No. 122, from 1866, five years, per year 1,000
4th-av., No. 404, five years, per year 1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Degraw-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100 A. $1,375
Center-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 25x100 1,400
Orient-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x100 4,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., 276 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100 10,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., 476 ft. n. of 4th-av., 50x100 (1850) .....
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 1,700
Spencer-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willoughby-av., 20x100 .....
Myrtle-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100 3,000
Willow-st., w. s., 314 ft. n. of Orange-st., 20x100 1,400
17th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100 1,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Hancock-st., 25x100
av., s. s., corner, 25x100 .....
Lee-av., w. s., 4 ft. n. w. of Keap-st., 20x100 .....
Lee-av., w. s., 313 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 21x100 1,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 1,000
Vernon-av. and Clinton-st., and Hamilton Nook road and Bedford-av., block of 122 lots 40,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rochester.

Franklin-st., w. s., 164 No. 200 ft. s. w., Mt. Vernon $900

Morrisania.

Walton-av., w. s., 365 ft. s. of 161st-st., 50x200 ..... $2,000

Mt. Pleasant.

A. C. Kingsland's property, 144 acres $27,000

New-Rochelle.

Order road, s. s., and road to Harrison Dock, W. B. Chas. Hoffmeister's property $6,300

Rye.

Purchase-av., e. s., adjoining Elias McCarley's, 50x100 ..... $700

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Archer-st., w. s., 157 ft. n. of Warren-st., 24.6x92.6 ..... $2,000
Broad-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Governeur-st., 50x120 4,100
Brunswick-st., s. s., D. Ketcham's property, 50x
(1850) 4,200
Clinton-st., n. s., Industrial Institute, 50x100 2,200
High and Bank sts., n. w. corner, 50x90 3,000
High-st., s. s., 74 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 24x100 3,000
Johnson-st., n. s., 74 ft. w. of MacWhorter-st., 25x
73 .....
Mulberry-st., e. s., adjoining W. Canning's property, 50x100 10,000
Walnut-st., n. s., 197 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x100 .....

Caldwell.

Newark and Pompton Pike, 3 tracts, 19 71-100 acres $12,000

Clinton.

Irvington Plank-road, s. s., adjoining G. Abler's property, 50-100 acres $7,500

Orange.

Jefferson-st., w. s., adjoining R. Emerson's property, 50x100 .....
High-st., w. s., adjoining F. Wood's property, 225
x125.6 ..... $700

East Orange.

Main and Baldwin sts., n. w. corner, 92x140 ..... $2,000
Grange-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Dunnell-st., 100x100 3,000
Stanley-st., n. s., 231 ft. n. of Sanford-st., 50x100 2,275
Walnut-st., o. s., 140 ft. n. of Williams-st., 100x114 4,000

Hudson City.

Germania-av., w. s., lots No. 1 and 2, block 31, 50x125 ..... $2,000
Washington-av., w. s., lot No. 320, Washington Land Association, 25x100 4,200

Bergen.

Washington-av. and Morris Canal, n. w. corner, 200x200x112x $20,000

Hoboken.

Silver-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Grand-st., 50x100 ..... $800
Avenue W, e. s., 100 ft. s. of 8d-st., 25x100 4,000

Union.

Porter and Weehawken sts., s. e. cor., 100x200 ..... $2,000

Harrison.

Bergen-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x100 ..... $800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 125 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store or office building No. 2 Reade-st., about 20x75; handsomely fitted up with all modern conveniences, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guardian Life and Indemnity and Fire Insurance Companies and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. Also inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

CORTLANDT-ST., STORE, NEAR Church-st., for sale, five stories, lot 25x100 feet, 112 feet deep. Inquire of T. W. CONKLING, No. 32 Wall-st. (south side), from 9 to 10 A. M., or No. 40 Wall-st., second floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING, ENGINE and shafting now used by the National Arms Company; lots 50x100; building 40x60; all in the best order; engine nearly new, about 10 horse power. Inquire at the factory, Penn-st. near Kent-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVERAL NEW HOUSES,
SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT
AND FURNISHED WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
ON EASY TERMS.
APPLY TO
DAVID CROWELL,
WOOD WORKS, RAHWAY, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIdence, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $2,200; furniture if desired. Apply to W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 371 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 40 acres of land, with 10 brick stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 20 buildings for dwelling-houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, rentals. If not then sold it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further information address Office Whipple File Co., No. 2 Stadic Building, or SAMUEL HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and good water; fancy and family residences and farms in N. J., for sale low. Also, city residences and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 256 Broadway, N. Y., 7 to 10 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, easy, comfortable, pleasantly located; fine fruit; grounds for the place from $2,000; rent moderate. Permits of at SOUTHEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot for sale; price, $2,200. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 252 West-st. of J. A. CARNIE.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia and in the South, for sale by the New York Southern Land Company, 36 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

[illegible]

RUTHERFURD PARK.

[illegible]

AT SAME TIME AND PLACE WILL BE [illegible]

FOR SALE AT CHESTNUT HILL—ON SEBRIGHT-AV. near Boston, a very large, well-built house, well adapted for a boarding-house, containing 40 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and the finest view from the place in the vicinity of Boston. Inquire of R. H. SEYMOUR, Vice President of the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A WELL-LOCATED City or Brooklyn lot, a very valuable farm of 100 acres, situated on the Delaware River, Pennsylvania, 2 miles from Easton, 1 mile from Phillipsburg, 1 mile from Belvidere, N. J., and 1 mile from Stewartsville, N. J. Apply to FRANK G. BROWN, No. 8 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT HILLSIDE, N. J., HOUSE and 2 lots, 100x200, with fruit trees; 1 lot adjoining, 50x100; 1 lot, 50x100, with house, barn, &c., on Lexington-av., 100x200. Apply to R. H. BARNES, No. 111 Broadway.

RUTHERFORD PARK—CHOICE LOTS for sale, 50 feet front, 100 feet deep; 1 lot adjoining, 50 feet front, 200 feet deep. Apply to ROBERT BLAUVELT, No. 20 Broadway, or to R. H. BARNES, No. 111 Broadway.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE AT a bargain, a very desirable house and lot, 50x100 feet, on Avenue A, near the depot. Also, a house and lot on Avenue C. Apply to R. H. BARNES, No. 111 Broadway.

LET NEITHER SNOW, HAIL NOR RAIN prevent you from attending JOHNSON & HILLEBRANT's great sale of furniture, at auction, on TUESDAY at 12 o'clock, at the Rooms, No. 111 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Supervisor Orr's beautiful place, ten minutes' walk from Valley Station, on Newburg Short Cut, Erie Railroad, two hours from City; in the midst of lovely scenery; three miles from Widow Yelverton's; modern house, with plenty, excellent five rooms; commanding situation; large Summer house; first-class stables and out-buildings; two acres of garden and fruit; will let furnished for season, $150 per month, or for year, $700 per month, in private family; more for boarding-house; will sell. One or address GEO. W. VAN SICKLEN, corner of 4th-av. and 10th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE and well furnished mansion, fronting fifty feet, with numerous walks and carriage-drives, on the corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., opposite City Hall. The new buildings consist of extensive carriage-house and stables, hothouse, greenhouse, gardener's cottage, and supplied with every convenience for the residence of a family of a convenient or of a first-class nature, or for one doing business in the City. The place is easily accessible at all hours, by cars and steamboat, or by drive through Central Park. To a good tenant it will be let on a long lease for two years, at a rent of $2,000 the whole or the owner will sell. Applications to Box No. 1,000, Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT, FOR ONE YEAR, FURnished, a very desirable house, with stable, in Newburgh, No. 118 West-st. The house was built for the owner by day work; it is well ventilated by Bailey's patent; it contains 20 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, gas throughout, &c. The grounds are large, fine, and attractive, &c. The stable is large, and will be rented to a private family only; rent $1,000 per year. Apply at the owner's in the premises, or to THOS. F. BRIDGES.

TO RENT ON ERIE RAILROAD—Three miles north of Hoboken, Orange County, N. Y., within two hours' ride from the City, a house with about 40 rooms, and the whole place in excellent order; 2 acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—Twenty miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, pleasantly situated in the vicinity of the Highlands. There are eight rooms well furnished; Chickering piano; 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 pony, and 1 pair of goats; 1 acre of land; 1 mile from Depot. Apply to J. VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 125 Grand-st.

THREE HANDSOME COTTAGES, furnished, on hand, near Cottage Landing, in Highlandville, near McCoun's Dam Bridge; 1 cottage, 1 mile from Cornwall Landing, 1 mile from Depot; 1 cottage, 1 mile from Depot. Apply to A. REED, No. 16 Wall-st., or at the premises.

CONVENIENCES AT TERRACE CREST, DIRECTLY ON THE CLIFF.—To let, a finely furnished house, and 40 to the acre of land; only 1 mile from Depot; 1 hour from City; 2 horses, 2 cows, poultry, &c.; abundance near market; terms very low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND STABLE.—To let, to a private family only, one, containing twenty-two rooms, with stable, carriage-house, and 2 acres of land, in the best part of Hoboken, N. J., for the term of three or more years. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A first-class house, in Newburgh, near Hudson-st., to rent, to a private family only, for the Summer, or for a term of years, at a very low rent. The furniture is of the best quality, and very complete. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CLIFFSIDE, STATEN ISLAND, a large furnished house, beautifully situated on the shore, with the usual outbuildings; only one mile from the depot; will be rented only to a responsible party, for a term of years, at a very low rate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY Brownstone house, with gas, bath, &c., in Union-square; it is good for one family, and the rent will be low. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,350 Post-office, with references.

TO LET AT CATSKILL—RESIDENCE, on the south of the Village, with fine views of the river and mountains; 2 acres of land; 10 rooms; cellar; carriage and stables. The house may be the possession of ISAAC PEUTON, Catskill.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO LET—Brownstone front, 22 feet wide, 3 stories and basement, 180 feet deep, with stable, in Washington-st., near Pierrepont-st. Apply to J. DE SILVER, No. 8 Dutch-st., cor. Beekman.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE WITH 3 large rooms, and cellar, water and gas and Croton water, and stable, and land and cow. For terms apply at No. 305 Bleecker.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a house and lot, with all modern improvements, No. 17 West 47th-st., near Sixth-av. Rent, $1,000. For terms inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STONE Front, twenty-feet house, No. 116 East 34th-st., near Park-av., in good order, with improvements. Rent, $1,000. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 187 Fulton-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY CHOICE AND DESIRAble place, suitable for a druggist, clothing, fancy goods, furniture, or other business, located at the junction of Broadway and 7th-av., corner of 42d-st. Rent, $1,000. Inquire of ROBERT BLAUVELT, No. 20 Broadway, or of W. T. & J. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,262 Broadway, or No. 335 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FIRE-STORE, 7 Barclay-st. Broadway, 22 feet, 4 stories, 100 feet deep; R. V. Haughwout, of Co., occupied from by his retail department. Inquire of the premises, or of A. A. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 2 Park-p., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner Johnson.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 170 Chambers-st. Rent, $150 per year. Inquire of LILLOW & VOIGT, 87 of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 16 6th-av.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, A FINE STORE, Beside, with or without adjoining vacant ground, good location for business. H. BLIVE, No. 66 Broadway.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Fatchi Mail Steamship Co., No. 45 Wall-st., for a term of years, or of less, viz.: 6 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—TWENTY-ONE LOTS, WITH good water from on the East River, in the vicinity of Hunter's Point; rent moderate. Address F. R., Box No. 187 Tribune Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS 3 building, Nos. 12 and 14 Dey-st., corner of Church-st., formerly occupied for business offices. Apply to ABEEL L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STABLE TO RENT—REAR OF NO. 2 Washington-square, (north.) Inquire of T. W. CONKLING, 32 Wall-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 10 A. M.

A—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 6th-av.

TO RENT—A STABLE, CONVENIENT TO 5th and Madison ave., and near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—WANTED, [illegible]

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL AT TAP ROCK, WAPPINGER'S FALLS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of the late Cornelius Wolly.

DIVISION AND CERTAIN STREET.—The valuable property, consisting of two dwellings and one three-story brick building, and the rear of ground fifty feet, on the south side of Division and Clarkson-sts. See maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

R. H. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON WEST EIGHTH.

R. H. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable dwelling, lot 25x100, with all the improvements, in good repair, and in excellent order, situated on the north side of West-8th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., No. 81. The house is about 20 feet deep, and contains 3 stories and a basement, and is in good order. Let MARCH 1 next.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of the late Cornelius Wolly.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE STREET.—The three lots of land, together with the Union Church building, situated on the south side of 125th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. The building is 40x60 feet, rented to the Trustees of the Church, for a term of years, at a rent of $1,000 per annum, and is a very desirable property, and is suitable for a public hall, which is very much needed in that locality. Lot 100x100 feet, lot 50x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 45TH-ST. FIRST AND LOTS SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BRAY-ST. AND FIRST-AVE. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story and basement brick house, and lot, situated on the north side of East 25th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., and known as No. 104. The house is about 18 feet front, and contains 10 rooms. The lot is about 100 feet deep.

FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots, situated on the south-west corner of 45th-st., each 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 53D WEST 8TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

WEST EIGHTH-STREET.—The three-story and basement brick house, and lot, situated on the north side of West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., No. 53. The house is about 20 feet deep, and contains 10 rooms, and is in good order. Let MARCH 1 next.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & HILLEBRANT, NO. 98 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALE, MARCH 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Executor's sale of No. 18 Grand-st., Newburgh, N. Y., valuable GRAND CLEARING OUT SALE

of all the Household property of Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, consisting of Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room, Kitchen and Table Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mirrors, Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, Statuettes, Bronze Figures, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Glassware, China, Crockery, Ice Cream Freezer, Refrigerator, Kitchen Utensils, Tools, Ladders, Hose, Lawn Mower, Garden Implements, Wheelbarrow, Stepladders, Tables, Benches, Boxes, Barrels, Kegs, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Mops, Wash-boards, Ice Chest, Ice Pick, Ice Tongs, Ice Shaver

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

LAFAYETTE......Rousseau...SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT......Lemarie...SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE..........Duchesne...SATURDAY, May 14

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, April 2
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 5
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
AUSTRALIA...April 23 | INDIA...April 23
COLUMBIA...April 30 | CAMBRIA
EUROPA...April 9 | ANGLIA...May 7
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN), CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, IDAHO, NEVADA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, April 2.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MERRIMACK
SOUTH AMERICA
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, June 23.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delano, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 31.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO.—MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.—LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
SAN SALVADOR.—WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
MONTGOMERY.—R. LOWDEN, Agent.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, On SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line—Low Freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 46 North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
... COURIER SOCIETY ...

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MORRO CASTLE, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

ERIE RAILWAY.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
STRAW BONNETS,
STRAW HATS,
STRAW JOCKIES,
STRAW TURBANS,
BOTH ROLLED AND FLAT BRIMS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
A SPECIALTY.
INFANTS' CLOAKS AND SACKS IN VARIOUS MATERIALS.
INFANTS' LACE BONNETS AND CAPS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
CORSETS ONE-THIRD BELOW GOLD COST.

KID GLOVES
At 50c. at 75c. per Pair.
OUR DOLLAR GLOVE IS WARRANTED EVERY WAY.
HOSIERY VERY CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
FROM AUCTION—BARGAINS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
SILK AND COTTON FRINGES.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
YANKEE NOTIONS, HAIR BRAIDS, JEWELRY, BOTH JET AND GILT, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.
NEW FRENCH IMPORTED FLOWERS.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.

TO MILLINERY AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
WE SELL CHEAPER AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
EVERYTHING REDUCED.
KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.
JUST OPENED.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
MADEIRA OR GUIPURE BANDS,
LLAMA LACE JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.,
VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, NO. 769 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING OF HIS NEW STORE,
ON MONDAY,
NO. 681 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STREETS.
GOODS SELLING FOR CURRENCY AT LESS THAN **GOLD COST.**

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

SPECIE PAYMENTS THE WORD TO MAKE GOODS CHEAP.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

HIGH-PRICED DEALERS INDIGNANT AT KINZEY FOR SELLING GOODS TOO CHEAP.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

DO NOT FAIL TO BE AT THE OPENING OF KINZEY'S **NEW STORE ON MONDAY.**

VELVET DEPARTMENT.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
PRICES WAY DOWN AT KINZEY'S.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE YOUR PENNIES.
SMALL-WARE DEPARTMENT.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM KINZEY, NO. 681 BROADWAY.
WILLIAM KINZEY, NO. 681 BROADWAY.
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRYS, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, RUGS, COCOA MATS AND MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS, and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, of every description.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BEDSPREADS.
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOSIERY.
SPRING HOSE AND HALF HOSE, SPRING VESTS AND DRAWERS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT AUCTION PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.
PRINTED PERCALES, PIQUES, &c., AT LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
WILL ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
MAKE STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THEIR STOCK.
Particular attention is invited to the following lines:
BLACK ALPACAS, at 25 cents and 30 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.
TAKO CLOTHS FOR SUITS.
JAPANESE POPLINS, ALL COLORS, per yard.
GRENADINES, STRIPED AND FIGURED BROCHE.
FANCY SILKS, from $1 to $1 75.
CORDED PIQUES FOR SUITS.
FIGURED PIQUES FOR SUITS.
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
PERCALES, JACONETS, LAWNS,
ORGANDIES AND JACONET,
PERCALE AND ORGANDY ROBES, &c., &c.
AND IN
SHAWLS, ARABS, CLOAKS, LINENS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST., GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31,
IS "OPENING DAY" IN THE CLOAK, SHAWL AND LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S NEW STORE,
NO. 936 BROADWAY.

LEGRAIN'S NEW STORE,
NO. 936 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
OPENING FROM AUCTION,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE 1861.
IRISH LINENS. | TABLE DAMASKS.
HUCKABACK TOWELS. | TABLE NAPKINS.
LINEN DIAPERS. | LINEN TOWELINGS.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FROM AUCTION, AT LESS THAN THE GOLD COST TO IMPORT.
JACONET MUSLINS. | SWISS MUSLINS.
NAINSOOK MUSLINS. | VICTORIA LAWNS. WHITE MARSEILLES.
Also, SPRAGUE'S BEST PRINTS.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, BETWEEN HOUSTON AND PRINCE STS.

MILLINERY.

MRS. ... DESIRES TO INFORM her friends and patrons that she has removed her millinery and dress-making establishment to No. ... Waverley-place ...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ...

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ...

NO. 44 WEST ...-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom ...

NO. 324 EAST ...-ST.—A FINE suite ...

NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Two single gentlemen can obtain board ...

A QUIET FAMILY ...

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ...

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to a gentleman; references. Apply at No. 38 West 15th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A GOOD-SIZED fourth-story front room ...

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BEDroom to let without board to a gentleman ...

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal ...

A CARD.—A GOOD HANDWRITING taught in ten private lessons ... SMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies ...

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AT NEWPORT, R. I. ... E. B. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., Mount Vernon Court, Newport, R. I.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL. Spring term commences April 4.

AMENIA SEMINARY. AMENIA, N. Y. Term begins April 12. ... S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies ...

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL ...

PENNINGTON SEMINARY ...

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. ...

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. ...

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY School for Boys ...

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. ...

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR WANTED ... PRINCIPAL, Box No. ... Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED FOR MILITARY, mathematics and English ...

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS visiting governess ...

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

1870. SEASON. 1870.
Hudson River ... navigation. The Albany and Troy line of steamers will commence their regular trips on MONDAY, March 28 ...
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAS. L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville ...

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 50.

MEDICAL.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College ...

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY ... DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial ...

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN ...

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery ...

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years ... DR. LEWIS ... No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City ... Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATHAM-st. ...

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints ... Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. ...

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that DR. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas ...

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
MARITANA.
OBERON.
TROVATORE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA
LOST AT SEA.
with a POWERFUL CAST and STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY, including the FIRE AT HUNGERFORD, EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA, and THE MARVELOUSLY REAL BURNING ATTIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
"The theatrical sensation of 1870."—Herald.
FROU FROU!
The famous comedy of contemporaneous society, with its elegant Scenery, charming Music and its perfection of acting, will be acted EVERY EVENING until further notice.
*** MATINEE of FROU FROU EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
*** The next WEDNESDAY MATINEE, APRIL 6, AT 1.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL is visited by everybody.
BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL is open from 10 till 4.
BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL is open for the benefit of soldiers' and sailors' orphans.
BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL, No. 260 Broadway, is now open.
BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL is visited by thousands daily.
BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL is the indispensable pneumatic.
BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL. Admission, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CAROLINE ROLLAND, THE EQUESTRIAN SENSATION ... GREY EAGLE.
LONDON CLOWN, TOM BARRY, together with the ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.

THEATER FRANCAIS.
THURSDAY, March 31.
The FRENCH COMPANY in the original FROU FROU.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
TENTH WEEK.
McEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON; OR, A TOUR OF IRELAND.
... BARNEY AND THE GHOST.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870, in aid of the Cuban families in this City.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG, Signor G. RONCONI, Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Mr. C. WERNER, Mr. TH. HABELMAN, Mme. J. D'HABLER, Signor E. MARZO.

CHOICE PAINTINGS—FREE EXHIBITION at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY ...

CITY MISSION ANNIVERSARY ...

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADONIJAH D. FORD ... R. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM SPITZER and DAVID LICHTENSTADT, of New-York City ... R. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.
Advertisements received for every newspaper in Great Britain, India, China, the Colonies, the Continent and foreign countries. Established 1842. ... FREDERIC ALGAR, No. 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

MERCANTILE NOTICE.—THE SUBscriber ... RICHARD WARREN. Late of the house of Townsend, Montant & Co. ... March 22, 1870.

WANTED—FENCING LESSONS, BY a French teacher preferred ...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$7,000 TO $10,000.
Two good business men wanted, by a flourishing manufacturing company ... Particulars of R. A. JOHNSON, No. 137 West 20th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED LUMber-yard ...

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN THIS City ... ALUM, Box No. 144 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers ...

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr......Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE......Manager and Treasurer.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
THE LARGEST, FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE BALLET TROUPE.
THE GREAT AJAX.
THE LATEST SENSATION.
SPANISH BALLET.
FOUR GRAND DIVERTISSEMENTS.
THE GREAT DEMON CANCAN.
GRAND SPANISH BALLET.
CELEBRATED BELL BALLET.
GREAT SCARF AND SHAKE BALLET.
AJAX. AJAX. AJAX.
TERPSICHOREAN REGISTRATION.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......Jarrett & Palmer.
MONDAY, March 28, 1870, positively last week of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, AND LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE EMERALD RING.
FRIDAY—Joint benefit of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS.
MONDAY, April 4, first appearance this season of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, in an entirely new spectacular extravaganza entitled PIPPIN; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.
SALE OF SEATS THOMPSON'S FIRST NIGHT, TUESDAY, AT 9 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIRTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, EDWIN BOOTH as MACBETH, In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
SEVENTH WEEK.
THE ONLY SURVIVING HAMLET TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS in advance, at the box-office and at the theater ticket-office, 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
(Successor to Barnum's.)
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MATINEE DAILY AT 2. THE BLONDES.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. THE BURNETTES.
MATINEE DAILY AT 2. Burlesque—Pygmalion.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. Burlesque—White Cat.

BOWERY THEATER.
HARRY GURR. Mlle. BASTIAN.
Mons. ... Mlle. GERALDINE.
SERPENT ON THE HEARTH.
IRISH EMIGRANT—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.
SUNDAY EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE FEMALE BROKERS OF WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
First week of Offenbach's new Opera Bouffe, CHING CHOU HI.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE BY HENRY BERGH, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Subject—*The Rights of Dumb Animals*, at the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 28, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AT STUTTGART, WURTEMBERG.
In this institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desire to qualify themselves either for the vocation of an artist or that of a teacher ...
The administration of the Conservatory.
Prof. Dr. FAISST.
Prof. Dr. SCHOLL.
STUTTGART, February, 1870.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers ...

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S warerooms, 8 Union-square ...

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
BUREAU NAVIGATION.
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners ... City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir ...
M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. H. CARPENTER,
JOSEPH J. COOKE,
Water Commissioners.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Preparations for the Spring Season—Permanent Reopening of the Hudson—Steam-boats Refitted and Renovated and New Ones Constructed—Other Routes of Travel.

As previously reported and predicted, the impediments to navigation on the Hudson River have been undergoing a gradual and certain process of dissolution, and were it not for the fierce and bitter cold night-winds of the past week, ere this time there would have been a complete annual reopening between tide-water and Troy. The mild days and genial suns have acted with great power, and the ice-barriers at all points have lost their strength, and become frail and treacherous. The openings made by the ice-cutters at various places have greatly affected the matter, and had the winds been warm the entire mass would have broken up and passed away of its own decay. The river is now open for a considerable distance above Rhinebeck, to which point navigation is completely open, and has been actively resumed by several lines of barges, propellers and steamers to Poughkeepsie and all places below. All the ferries are in regular operation also. From and after today the passage will be permanently reopened, and navigation regularly maintained between this City and Troy. The steamer Connecticut, of the Troy line, in charge of Capt. Dunning, whose prowess as an ice navigator has been established for many years, will go through to Troy to-night, thus for the fourth time this season breaking her way through the ice, when navigation was closed. She will be followed to-morrow by her consort, the Vanderbilt, and their trips will thereafter be continued without interruption. This will effectually break up the ice, which is nowhere very strong, and send it down with a rush. Dispatches from those who went out to inspect yesterday stated that nowhere in the channel was the ice more than four inches thick, and even then in a "honey-combed" or rotten condition. At Athens the agents reported six-inch ice on the flats, but none of any strength or consistency in the deeper water. At Coxsackie, on Friday, the mail-carrier came very near losing his life by foolishly venturing to cross. It being impracticable to operate the ferry, and the mails having of necessity to be forwarded on by contract, he attached a light pony to a cutter, and against the remonstrances of some, and spurred on by the taunts of others, he plied the whip vigorously and dashed on. The pony—a very fleet animal—galloped along at great speed, until near the centre, when the ice began to move up and down like the waves of a sea, and finally broke through. For a moment there was a struggle by the animal to regain his feet; under the whip of his driver he sprang on to firmer ice, and after one or two more breaks reached the shore greatly to the relief of the horrified spectators. At all places in the vicinity of Albany where persons have been crossing it has been declared rotten and unsafe. At Tivoli yesterday morning a lad fell through and was rescued with great difficulty.

Extensive arrangements have been made for the immediate reopening of navigation. All the principal lines of river and coast steamers have undergone their usual yearly overhaulings, cleaning, and refitting, and been put in excellent condition for their regular service.

The Narragansett Company's Bristol line of steamers, which have been running uninterruptedly, have in present use the *Old Colony* and *Metropolis*, both well and favorably known to travelers between this City and Boston, as staunch and comfortable boats. The two larger and newer boats, the *Providence* and the *Bristol*, have at a vast outlay been refitted in a most sumptuous style. Carpets, paint, gilt, decorations, lamp fixtures, upholstery and furniture have been through a process of renovation and change. Everything in their machinery has also been repaired and examined. They will be placed in service in a short time, and during the season will each be accompanied by a fine band. Their pier is at the foot of Warren-street.

The "inside," or Stonington line, consisting of the steamers *Narragansett* and *Stonington*, have gone through their usual Spring renovation. New carpets, fresco and panel decorations, state-room furniture and bedding have been provided. They are also in an excellent condition as to their machinery. For elegance and convenience there is scarcely room for improvement. Their pier is No. 33, near Chambers-street. The "Old Dominion line," comprising the coasting steam-ships *Isaac Bell*, *Virginia*, *Niagara*, *Albemarle*, *Saratoga* and *Hatteras* have been thoroughly renewed, repaired or altered severally. The last-mentioned, the largest vessel in the coast service, has been refurnished, and is luxurious and elegant in all of her appointments. This Company are building a new steamer at Bath, Me. She is to be entirely of iron, even to her masts and spars; the latter will be a novelty, being hollow so as to serve as ventilators. Her cost will be over $400,000, and it is the intention of the builders to make her the best vessel of its kind afloat. The *Mary Powell*, *Drew* and *Vibbard*, constituting the day boat line to Albany, have been prepared for the regular season, and will commence regular trips in May, from Pier No. 39. The "People's line," comprising the *Dean Richmond*, *Daniel Drew* and the *St. John*, will commence their trips some time this week. They have all been thoroughly overhauled, painted, refurnished and beautified in every needed particular. The *Dean Richmond* will lay aside as an "extra" boat for emergencies. Of the Troy line, the *Connecticut*, which has the reputation of being the fastest steamer on the river, and the *Vanderbilt*, both substantial, elegant and comfortable, have been placed in a superior condition for their passenger and freight business. They commence their trips to-night with a fair offering of freight. Their pier is at the foot of Spring-street. The steamers *City of Boston* and *City of New-York*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, to Boston, via New-London, at Pier No. 40; and the "Neptune line," for Providence and Boston, comprising the steamers *Galatea* and *Electra*, from Pier No. 27, have been placed in excellent condition, and continue their trips uninterruptedly, as they have throughout the year. On the East River side, at Peck-slip Pier, the New-Haven line, consisting of the *Elm City*, *Continental*, *Traveller* and *New-Haven*, are running regularly. This Company is to build a new and magnificent steamer 360 feet long, and with large freight and passenger capacity. She will be finished in the Fall. Within a few days all the other river craft will be in active operation. A great deal of freight is awaiting this reopening, and the commencement will produce, at least temporarily, considerable activity in business transactions.

Sing Sing Prison—Address to the Convicts by J. Henry Smythe, of Philadelphia.

Yesterday morning, J. HENRY SMYTHE, of Philadelphia, lectured to the male convicts at Sing Sing, on the subject, "Things which I have Seen." The speaker made but little allusion to their being prisoners, but eloquently placed before them the future as their opportunity and hope. After speaking of the importance of atoning in the future for the mistakes of the past, Mr. SMYTHE remarked that a day of idle resolves would ruin a year of action, and that the man who is filling to-morrow with his drafts of promise would find himself a bankrupt in the end. That experience, he continued, which does not make you a better prisoner, will make you a worse freedman. He who in solitude and silence does not become master of himself, will not be able to stand amid the rush of multitudes. What you are today, you will be to-morrow, only better or worse. Travelers tell us that there are mountains in Europe on whose summits you can stand, and while the Eastern valleys are flooded with the light of morning, the Western plains are still wrapped in the gloom of night. Today we stand on a mountain-top separating the past and future. In the past is the blackness of the darkness of the tempest of sin. We have been in that tempest. In the future the clouds are fringed with golden hope, and around the years plays the sunshine of the Summer. In the darkness we can hear the mad rushing of the waters; in the light the glad streams flowing from God's throne. From the past come the moaning of the words: "It might have been!" From the future the sweet assurance, "To him that overcometh!" Shall we go down into the darkness of the night, or endeavor to walk in the brightness of the ways of peace? After his lecture to the male prisoners, Mr. SMYTHE addressed the female convicts, speaking on the wisdom of God, and the sweet power of human love.

The American Christian Commission—Public Meeting in Brooklyn Yesterday Evening.

A meeting under the auspices of the American Christian Commission was held yesterday evening in Rev. Dr. CUYLER's Church, Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn. The object of the Association is to promote home evangelization by seeking to stimulate Christians to wise personal efforts for the salvation of man. Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, the Secretary of the Commission, was the first speaker. He referred to the fact that even in New-England statistics showed that, taking into account the irregular and occasional attendance, there was from thirty to forty per cent. of the population able to attend that never entered a church door, and that the proportion of regular church-goers was only about thirty per cent. He said that a great many Christian people had very defective ideas of Christian usefulness. In our churches the majority does but little, and this was the case because they had never been taught how to work in the Lord's service. There existed in all the churches an immense amount of latent undeveloped Christian force. The last great struggle through which our country had passed had made this manifest. Laymen in the ranks, and amid what seemed the most unfavorable circumstances, had, during the war, done good service for Christ. At the close of the struggle in 1865 a convention was held at Cleveland with a view of profiting in time of peace, from the lessons they had learned in time of war. From that meeting the present Association had grown. Their conventions had been held in all the great cities of the West, and much good had resulted from them. From 2,000 to 3,000 having been directly traced to their agency. He referred to the work of personal Christian effort which had been so successfully conducted in Dr. CROSBY's church in New-York, and in the church where he was speaking. These examples went to prove that the lay force was the great force of the Church. He referred to a successful application of united labor on the part of the members of the congregation in Suffolk County, at the eastern side of the island. They had in cooperation with their pastor raised a church from a state of lethargy and decay to a condition of great prosperity and usefulness, and had succeeded in shutting up every grocery and rum-shop in the village. He contended that the Church needs such a field more than the field needs the church; that the difficulty of introducing the Gospel to the hearts of others helped Christians to realize the treasures of that infinite love which had opened their own. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of New-York, and Rev. Dr. CUYLER. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., who was announced to be present, was unavoidably absent. The proceedings were listened to with great interest by an audience which, considering the state of the weather, was a large one.

THE LATE W. W. CORNELL.

Memorial Services—Sermon by Rev. W. Ross.

Rev. W. ROSS, pastor of the Sixty-first-street M. E. Church, preached a sermon yesterday morning on the death of WILLIAM W. CORNELL. The text was the first and second verses of the fifty-seventh chapter of Isaiah: "The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart; and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come. He shall enter into peace; they shall rest in their beds, each one walking in his uprightness." One of the most mysterious things in the providence of God, the preacher said, is the removal of good men in the midst of their labors, to an unseen world. There are so many reasons and apparent strong necessity for the continuance of the labors of the righteous here on earth, a necessity intimately allied with God's work here, that it seems sometimes incomprehensible that they should be removed. The death of Brother CORNELL was one of those striking instances. But we must not permit our faith in God to be shaken because of these revelations of an inscrutable Providence. After explaining the character of those denominated in the text as "righteous and merciful"—made so by the operation of Divine grace—he said it was becoming and in conformity with the spirit of the Gospel that the taking away of the righteous should not be overlooked by the world. The good did not die by accident or voluntarily, but were removed by the Supreme Ruler of all in conformity with his own wise purposes. While thousands mourned the death of Brother CORNELL, yet, taking the world at large, it might be said: "The righteous perisheth and no man layeth it to heart;" and the smallness of the congregation, even considering the severity of the weather, illustrates that a due proportion of the members of the Church were not present to mourn over the loss they had sustained. Aside from his irreparable loss to his family, Brother CORNELL was a loss as a leader in the cause of religion. He was a loss, too, in his example; in his strong, steady individualism of character, which constantly impressed its image on all who came in contact with him. He was a loss in his counsel and his earnest prayers, for the counsel of the wise man is of more value than silver or gold. None could come in contact with him, or hear him converse on the subject of religion or the interests of the Church, without being impressed with the deep religious feeling which pervaded his whole life and labors. The Church had a right to mourn his loss. With him had been removed his good deeds. He comforted the widow and the orphan; he cared for and succored the poor, and in him the disconsolate sinner found sympathy and counsel to lead him to Christ. He abounded in good deeds. Possessing by nature a kindly heart, mellowed and purified by Divine grace, he was, in the language of the text, a "merciful man." His example should be studied and imitated by the youth of the land. While yet a boy in his rural home, he knelt by a fence in the field and prayed that God would bring him where there were Sunday schools. He was brought there, and was prompt to avail himself of the privilege for which he had so longed and prayed. When in this City, a poor apprentice boy, earning but one dollar a week besides his board, he devoted half the sum to charitable and religious purposes, and, as he once said himself, with tears of satisfaction in his eyes, "They sometimes got it all." When he had been but a short time married, he had accumulated one hundred dollars, and a collection being made in his Church for some special object, he was asked how much he would give. His answer was: "I will give fifty dollars." Some of his brethren expressing surprise that he could spare so much, he added: "I can give fifty dollars and still have fifty more left for myself." At the age of eighteen years he experienced religion in Greene-street Church, and during his long life of usefulness had never backslidden or taken offense which caused him to sever his relations with the Church of God. In marked contrast with one who was invited to join the little congregation of the preacher, and who answered, "I never join these poor churches, they are always in need of money and always begging," Brother CORNELL ever sought out the poorest [illegible] from his Christian birth to Jane-street, thence to Fourth-street Church, and again to the church on Washington Heights, building [illegible] in turn with his means and his [illegible] for the Lord. He was as modest and unostentatious in his gifts to the Church as he was generous. When attending collections here and there in the poor churches of the City, instead of sending up a subscription in his own name he would go to some poor brother or sister of the congregation, and after apprising them of his intention, would have his donation of five hundred or a thousand dollars entered in their names. The Church has lost not only his money and his strong intellect, but his warm heart and generous sympathies, which were ever lent [illegible] in his unceasing efforts in the cause of Sunday-schools and churches all over the City. The young clergy whom he has aided to educate, the young men whom he has helped in business, and the innumerable poor to whom he has quietly and unseen extended his aid, shall never be known until perhaps the great day of reckoning. Take him all in all it might be doubted if his duplicate stands upon this earth today. In conclusion, the speaker said, we must realize his loss, not to be cast down and disheartened thereby, but, on the contrary, to be stimulated to similar deeds of charity, similar earnest labors in the cause of Christ, similar beneficence to our fellowmen [illegible] singleness and nobility of purpose which marked and adorned his Christian life.

Final Services in Carlton-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

The congregation meeting in the Carlton-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. PARKER, held their concluding services yesterday, before removing to the new building erected for their accommodation in Clermont-avenue. The morning service was conducted by the first pastor of the Church, Rev. ABRAHAM H. FRANCIS. He took his text from Psalm lxxxiv., verses 5, 6 and 7. He said although he had been spoken about as their old friend and their old pastor, he did not feel old, and never intended to feel old. He had been in the itinerant ranks of the Methodist ministry for thirty-eight years, and had been accustomed to take the rough along with the smooth. Though he had his life to begin again, and had the choice of ease and plenty set against the toil and struggle of his ministerial career, he would not hesitate to choose the latter. He had come to this Church twenty-three years ago when the neighborhood was known as "Lone Hill." He recalled that the first religious services had been held in it, on the 6th of January, 1847, in the presence of seventy-five school children and about twenty-five adults. The church was first composed of members set off from York-street, on the 1st August, 1847. The books, as then made up, showed a membership of thirty-four, and thirteen probationers. The first communion was dispensed on Sunday, the 7th of August. A great and salutary revival was commenced on the 26th of September, 1847, and continued till the 1st of November, with the most blessed results. During that period seventy conversions were effected in their midst. Very soon the limits of the little church were found too circumscribed for their accommodation, and an addition of twenty feet was made to the building, while a class-room was likewise erected at the back. This was effected at a cost of $600—a sum which the services held immediately after the alteration entirely cleared off, and left them free of debt. At that time their books showed a record of eighty-nine members and 136 probationers. Since then their work had been divinely blessed, and now for the third time they had found their space too small, and were about to enter into a new and spacious building. Mr. FRANCIS concluded by an earnest exhortation to unwearied effort and steadfast faith.

Sermon on Behalf of the "Children's Fold" by Rev. Dr. Crowley.

Last evening Rev. Dr. CROWLEY preached at Zion Church, in Madison-avenue, on behalf of the institution known as the "Children's Fold," before a congregation of fourteen persons. He took as his text the words of Christ, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these little ones ye have done it unto me." He spoke first of the striking example of charity toward all men shown by Christ himself, and of the urgency and frequency with which the great teacher had inculcated the practice of this Christian virtue, and then appealed to [illegible] the wilderness. So far it has not [illegible] the churches for aid, yet its managers have raised $3,000 and taken care of fifty children. The objects of the institution are to send agents into every Police Court, Station-house and reformatory institution, and into the highways and byways of this great City, and to pick up every available child, to instruct them, care for them and lead them to become useful members of society. Within the City there are 10,000 children, who need the aid of this and similar societies—children who are as ignorant, as uncivilized, and as destitute of all knowledge of the Gospel as the barbarians under the rule of Alaric and Genseric. Our charitable institutions are, he said, all filled, and he found it almost impossible to get a child into them. Such an institution as that, whose claims he was advocating, was absolutely needed, but to render it effective funds must be had. It ought to be able to provide for 200 children instead of fifty. The reverend gentleman then spoke of what the Roman Catholics are doing in regard to taking care of destitute children. They have, he said, 10,000 of them in their institution, while we have but 500, or one-twentieth the number cared for by them. During last year they raised nearly $80,000 in their churches for charitable purposes. How much had we raised? It was quite true that the Roman Catholics received a large amount of State aid, but they also gave liberally from their own purses, and it must be remembered that among this denomination were to be found the very poorest of our citizens. On the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop SOUTHGATE.

Long Island Real Estate Market.

The real estate market of Long Island has been unusually active the past week. The following is a correct record of the sales effected, as recorded in the Registers' offices:

Jamaica.—Magdalen Cave to Jane Beckman, two lots for $625. Augustus Voight to Charles Henke, eleven lots for $670. Henry O'Brien to Edward Latham, two lots for $[illegible]. William J. Sayres to Ann L. Sayres, two lots for $1,[illegible].

Newtown.—Archibald M. Bliss to Anthony Geldner, one lot for $750. Henrietta E. Smith to Charles Beck, six lots for $[illegible]. Archibald M. Bliss to Chas. Kuster, one lot for $[illegible]. Mary A. Bliss to Archibald M. Bliss, twelve acres for $4,000. Owen McEnten to Bernard Masterson, two lots for $600. Engelskirger Zimmerman to John Engelskirger, five acres for $[illegible]. Elizabeth Kinsey to Margaret Zimmerman, three lots for $4,[illegible]. Thomas Cantrel to Benjamin Frobenther, two lots for $1,250. John C. De Bevoise to Knut Knutson, one lot for $300; the same to Andrew Ericson, one lot for $300; the same to Abraham Bernstein, one lot for $300; the same to Andrew P. Johnson, one lot for $300. John E. Lowry to Robert W. Canton, four lots for $[illegible]. James D. McMann to Henry Sparks, four lots for $2,[illegible]; Ann M. Howell to Ebenezer E. Valentine, two lots for $800.

Hempstead.—James E. Baldwin to Hampton Seaman, five acres for $[illegible]. Jacob Valentine to John Valentine, eight acres for $[illegible]. Francis E. Benedict to Sidney Smith, one acre, with building, for $5,000. William C. Hunt to George B. Kelly, thirty-four acres for $[illegible]. Helene Siegler to A. T. Stewart, five acres for $[illegible]. David E. Elmendorf to Helena Egbert, one lot for $[illegible].

North Hempstead.—Abagail Sprague to Daniel Kinsella, two lots for $100. Joseph P. Bond to Abagail Sprague, two lots for $300. John Dykes to Thomas Shank, forty-two acres for $1,575. John Dykes to Thomas Dykes, forty-two acres for $1,[illegible].

Flushing.—Edward Hestin to John W. Lawrence, two lots for $1,[illegible]. Henry A. Peck to Catharine A. Humphrey, six lots for $[illegible]. Benjamin P. Allen to George S. Burdon, two lots for $475.

Provisions Against Kerosene Accidents—A New Bill Before the Legislature.

The following is a literal copy of the bill introduced in the State Senate, on the 11th inst., by Senator NORTON, relating to the better protection of the public against accidents from the use of kerosene oil:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE AGAINST KEROSENE ACCIDENTS IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm or company in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn to deal in, sell or give away any refined petroleum, kerosene, or other burning fluid, at retail, or in less quantities than five barrels, for illuminating purposes in any dwelling-house, store, shop, restaurant, car, coach or other vehicle, unless such article shall stand a fire-test of not less than one hundred and ten degrees (110°) Fahrenheit, as indicated by the most improved pyrometer. No person, firm or company shall deal in, sell, or give away any refined petroleum, kerosene, or other burning fluid without taking out a license therefor, which license shall be granted for one year by the Mayor of the respective city, upon payment of the sum of [illegible] dollars for such license, a certificate of which shall contain the name of the person, firm or company, and the precise place at which the business is to be carried on; the certificate shall be posted in some conspicuous place upon said premises. The funds so collected shall be deposited in the City Treasury.

SEC. 2. The Mayor of the City of New-York shall, within ten days after the passage of this act, appoint three inspectors, and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn shall, within the same time, appoint two inspectors. The Inspector shall hold office during the term of the Mayor, and shall receive a salary of not more than three thousand dollars per annum, to be paid from the funds derived from the issuing of licenses, the same to be made payable by warrant of the Mayor upon the City Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Inspector, when called upon by any vendor, purchaser or other reputable person, or whenever he has good reason to suspect any violation of the provisions of this act, to inspect and test any refined petroleum, kerosene or other burning fluid, by the most improved instrument. The Inspector shall be entitled to receive from the person at whose request he shall make such examination, the sum of twenty-five cents for each cask, barrel, can or other vessel inspected. From the sums so collected the Inspector shall be paid for expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act, and the remainder shall be paid over to the City Treasury.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon complaint of the Inspector, be subject to arrest by warrant of Court or Magistrate, and shall, upon trial and conviction, pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars. And in case death ensues from any violation of the provisions of this act, the party so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and subject to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment not less than one year nor more than five years, the fines to be paid into the Treasury of the city where such conviction shall be had.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Railroad Progress in New-Jersey.

It is expected to have the cars running on the Pemberton and New-York Railroad, from Long Branch to Philadelphia, by the Fourth of July. Arrangements are in contemplation to have a fast train morning and evening, so that passengers can leave the Branch in time for business in Philadelphia, and leave the latter city in time to dine with their families at the seaside. The new route from New-York to Philadelphia will be by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, formerly the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. A line of first-class steamers will take passengers from New-York to Sandy Hook, from thence to Long Branch and the towns on the line to a point near Manchester, to Pemberton; thence over the Burlington County road, via Mount Holly, to Philadelphia. The road from Manchester to Jackson is being rapidly repaired, and within a month a train will run daily to where the road intercepts the Camden and Atlantic, by which Philadelphia can also be reached. A new branch is being constructed at Atsion, near Jackson, to run to Vineland. A project to build a road from Whiting, on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, to reach Tuckerton, is in contemplation, besides several similar embryotic schemes.

Barbers' Mass-Meeting—Hours of Labor and Wages.

The Journeymen Barbers' Union of this City held a mass-meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue, yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. TOURELLE presiding. On calling the meeting to order the Chairman stated that it was held for the purpose of establishing the following working hours for journeymen barbers in the barber-shops: On the first five days of the week from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; on Saturdays from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., and on Sundays from 7 o'clock A. M. till 12 o'clock noon; and to maintain the wages paid at present to journeymen barbers, viz., $[illegible] a day, or from $[illegible] to $15 a week. Speeches were made by Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG, President of the Workingmen's Union of this City, and Mr. F. HOMBICHAUSEN, who strongly urged organization on the part of the journeymen barbers, and by others. As the meeting was not a very large one, on account of the stormy weather, it adjourned to Sunday next, and it was resolved to try to have the working hours stated introduced from and after the second Sunday in April next.

Entertainment of the Arbeiter Union.

The German Workingmen's Union of this City held their fifth entertainment of the season, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night. It was largely attended by the members of the Union and their families. The programme was as follows: Address, by Dr. ADOLPHUS DOUAI, on "Plan of a Cooperative Bank;" "In the Woods let Me Roam," chorus, by the Mozart-Verein; "The First and Last Picture," recited by Mr. ARKHEIM; "Three Popular Songs," quartette, sung by MRS. WEIDNER, MRS. SORGE, Mr. LUHE and Mr. URCHS; "We Will Meet Again," solo, sung by Mr. W. D. LOHMANN; "La Reine de Cypre," solo on the saxophone, by Mr. JOHN WIRTH; "Sunset," chorus, by pupils of the Sabbath-school for the Social and Moral Education of Youth, Nos. 201 and 203 Grand-street; "Love's Spring," chorus by Arminia Society; "The Casting of the Bell at Breslau," recited by Mr. ARKHEIM; "Harper's Song," by Mr. URCHS; Duett by MINNA SCHULZ and EMIL [illegible], pupils of the above-named Sabbath-school; "The Dead to the Living Ones," recited by Mr. C. KUHN; "Well, Let us Drink Once More," solo, by Mr. LUHE; "The Nightingale's Answer," by eight pupils of the above-named Sabbath-school; "The Water Lily," chorus, by the Mozart-Verein; "In Dark Night," solo, by Mr. URCHS; "The Valiant [illegible] ... You will Be Dear [illegible] ALVIN [illegible] Think of [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Getting Wild [illegible] by Mr. AUGUSTUS VOGHT.

Sunday Rowdies in Jersey City.

Early yesterday morning a gang of drunken ruffians, to the number of fifteen or twenty, entered [illegible] WISSHOP's saloon, on Steuben-street, Jersey City, and two of the party, named JOHN CONNOLLY and HENRY FREDEGAR, treated the crowd but refused to indemnify the landlord. After remaining a short time they became turbulent, and with much trouble WISSHOP persuaded them to leave the saloon, which he closed for the night and retired to bed. About an hour subsequently the rowdies returned and demanded admission, when, on being refused, they broke in the front and rear doors and windows. The whole family rushed down stairs in terror, and JOHN CONNOLLY seized WISSHOP's mother and struck her a brutal blow on the arm with a wrench. This was the signal for WISSHOP to assume the defensive, and, arming himself with a cavalry sabre, he encountered CONNOLLY, and inflicted several severe gashes on his hands and arms with [illegible]. The remainder of the party were [illegible] when a posse of Police arrived, who arrested twelve or fourteen of the number, but WISSHOP and his mother could only identify JOHN CONNOLLY and HENRY FREDEGAR, who were detained in custody till last evening, when they were bailed for trial in $1,000 each.

Anniversary of the Sunday-school Missionary Union.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union have resolved to hold their anniversary on Tuesday, May 17, and are very desirous that all the schools in connection with the Union should participate in the exercises. It is the intention of the Committee to locate the schools as near to their own churches as practicable, in order to avoid a lengthy march. Great care has been exercised in the selection of hymns, which will be ready for distribution on or about 20th prox. Programmes for superintendents will be issued at an early date. It is requested that such schools, if any, as may consider it impossible to conform to the expressed wishes of the Board will notify the Committee without loss of time so that the programme may be arranged accordingly.

The Republicans in the Legislature.

From the Albany Journal, March 26.

We only hope that our Republican friends will be more and more cautious with whom they act in the midst of the present crisis. "Codlin's your friend—not Short," is a cry which ought not to deceive any man who has spent three days in the Capitol.—*New-York Times.*

The caution is well intended, and will be kindly received. But we have never known a body of men less in need of admonition than the Republican members of the present Legislature. Their action, thus far, has been eminently sagacious. There is no speech-making for the mere sake of speech-making; and no intermeddling with the little "unpleasantnesses" which at present disturb the harmony of the household of the Democracy. Having no faith in the honesty of either faction, they let them both alone. They appreciate fully the situation, and will take care that neither themselves nor their party are linked to any measure which has no higher purpose than to put down one set of knaves to elevate another.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JAMES MCDERMOTT was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, charged with a felonious assault on JOHN SCANLON, on Friday evening last, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife. A certificate from Dr. JAMES, No. 445 Grand-street, was produced, stating that SCANLON was at present confined in Bellevue Hospital in an extremely critical condition. The prisoner was remanded to await the result.

Central Park Meteorological Department. Report for the week ending March 26, 1870: Barometer—Mean, 30.080 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., March 26, 30.456 inches; minimum at 1 P. M., March 21, 29.692 inches; range, .764 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 38.9°; maximum at 2 P. M., March 21, 59°; minimum at 6 A. M., March 25, 26.5°; range, 32.5°. Remarks—Rain March 21, rain from 1¾ A. M. to 4 A. M.; amount of water, [illegible]; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,271 miles.

Notwithstanding the copious showers of cold water that fell without, the Sons of Temperance discussed "Cold Water" at Botanic Hall, No. 64 East Broadway, last evening, to an attentive and numerous audience. Mr. WILLIAM T. PERSON, in a clear and logical address, pointed out the evils that were attributable to intemperance, not only by personal indulgence, but also affecting indirectly many who did not countenance its use.

"Woman is Coming" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Miss LILLIAN S. EDGARTON, on Friday evening next, at the Cooper Institute.

This evening, the City Sunday-school and Missionary Society will hold an anniversary meeting, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second street. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. C. H. FOWLER, of Chicago, and WILEY, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, after which officers will be elected for the coming year. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest.

The meeting of New-York ladies, previously announced, to be held under the auspices of the American Woman's Educational Association, will take place this morning, in Steinway Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will read a communication from his sister Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, following it with a short address. Several resolutions will be presented, preliminary to practical action in the matter which the [illegible] Association has in view.

The funeral of [illegible] W. ROOSEVELT, Ex-Commissioner of the Board of Education, took place yesterday. It was strictly private, only personal friends of the family attending. Among those present at the family mansion, at Broadway and Fourteenth-street, were Judges ROOSEVELT, KELLY and VARNUM, Dr. DRAPER, Gen. GREENE, U. S. A., and Dr. MUHLENBERG, who read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the attic of No. 41 Lispenard-street, occupied by E. GLANNING, pocket-book manufacturer. His stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The second floor was occupied by THIER & Co., manufacturing jewelers. Loss on stock $[illegible]. The stock of linen goods belonging to DURE, GRAHAM & LOCKWOOD, on the first floor, was damaged by water $300. The building was damaged $500. All insured.

The delegates of the German co-operative life insurance association, "Hildise Bund," met at No. 41 Stanton-street yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. H. BIBLING presiding. Having taken out a charter they resolved to organize permanently, and they also agreed upon mutual support of the members of the Association in case of sickness. [illegible]

Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG, President of the Workingmen's Union, has organized ten labor associations among the colored people of this City. The total number of members is over two thousand.

Early yesterday morning, the wall of PHELAN & COLLENDER's building, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-street, fell into the street, carrying away the telegraph wires and stopping the Bleecker-street cars.

EMMA BALSHEM, aged four years, yesterday fell from a fourth story window of the tenement No. 317 Fifth-street to the pavement, and escaped with no other injuries than a severe cut on the cheek and another on the forehead. The surgeon who dressed the wounds pronounced them not dangerous.

Soon after 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the sub-cellar of No. 52 Wall-street, occupied by the City National Bank, caused by some pine wood piled against the furnace taking fire. It was extinguished after causing damage to the amount of $300; fully insured.

An inquest will be held today by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 336 East Sixty-sixth-street, over the remains of CATHARINE FOLEY, aged twenty-seven, who died from the effects of burns sustained on Saturday by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp.

The Harbor Police took possession, yesterday, of a junk row-boat, in the East River, which contained two kegs and a barrel of molasses, supposed to have been stolen from a schooner lying off Governor's Island.

The dead body of IGNATIUS GAROWSKI, a native of Poland, aged forty-four, was found in the alley of his residence, No. 38 Forsyth-street, he having been missed all night. The cause of his death is, as yet, unknown, the post-mortem examination being the only means of investigation. The deceased had frequently been afflicted with temporary attacks of insanity, and had been an inmate of the asylum. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

ELIZA PALIER, a colored woman, of No. 200 Bleecker-street, who died in Washington-street from asthma, as was supposed, is now believed to have met her death from poison, taken with suicidal intent. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest, and has ordered a post-mortem examination by Dr. SHINE.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, PETER J. ALLEN was brought up charged with stealing a watch worth $15 from the person of JOHN HORNBACK on the previous day. The prisoner, who is known to the Police to be a professional pickpocket, [illegible] He was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the stables of JOHN MARTMAN, in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, near Avenue C. The premises are occupied by BROWN & COUGALIN, expressmen. Eight horses, valued at $1,600, were burned, and nine sets of harness, valued at $[illegible], were destroyed; insured for $1,200 in the Excelsior. Damage to building, $600.

SUSAN BUCKETT was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, for stealing $105 from EDGAR J. FANNING, No. 29 Third-avenue, on Saturday evening.

JOHN CASSIDY was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for attempting to break into the premises of EDWARD KOESSLER, No. 267 West Twenty-third-street, on Saturday night. When arrested the prisoner had a number of burglar's tools in his possession.

Mrs. BLOTT's grocery, at No. 241 Second-st., was slightly damaged by fire, yesterday, caused by a barrel of lime slacking. Loss about $50; insured.

Mrs. SABINA DELMAR died suddenly yesterday at No. 258 West Thirty-eighth-street.

BROOKLYN.

The Post-office at Greenpoint was made the scene of an attempted burglary yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. Two holes had been bored in the shutter opposite the bolt, and laying aside a brace and bit, which were afterward picked up on the spot, the party or parties had evidently been proceeding to effect an entrance when they were scared away by a man who slept in a shop in the same building.

A dead female child was discovered yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock, by Officer WOOLLAKE, in Van Buren-street, near Grand-avenue. The body was found tied up in some papers, and was taken to the Station-house.

The body of a dead child, apparently about four months old, was discovered by a rag-picker, yesterday morning, in an ash-barrel, in front of No. 62 Bridge-street.

Capt. JOHN ARTHUR, who has been missing since Feb. 3, has not yet been heard from.

NEW-JERSEY.

OLLENDORF's stables, at No. 101 Warren-street, in Jersey City, caught fire yesterday, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. The fire seems to have been the work of an incendiary. While the members of Nos. 1 and 3 Hose Companies were returning from the scene of the fire, they became involved in a free fight. Some noses were broken and other injuries incidental to such an affair were inflicted. No arrests were made.

Yesterday in the St. Paul's M. E. Church, Jersey City, Bishop AMES, with the assistance of Revs. G. H. WHITNEY, of Jersey City, and D. H. LANDON, of Montclair, ordained THEO. S. HAGGERTY, ABRAM M. HAMS, ALBERT VAN DEUSEN and JACOB LYNDALL as deacons of the church. Bishop AMES preached the ordination sermon in the morning, and in the afternoon, after a sermon by Dr. FOSTER, the ordination took place.

PATRICK WATSON was, yesterday, held in $5,000 bail to answer a charge of rape upon CATHARINE SHIELDS, the girl whose recent death in Jersey City is alleged to have been the result of an abortion, effected by Dr. CHARLES CORBIS. The doctor is held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 26.—The market for American Securities and Railway Stocks closed quiet. The following table shows the course of Securities during the day:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93⅜	93⅜
Consols for account	93½	93½
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅞	90⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89¾	89¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	89½
United States 10-40s	86⅞	86⅞
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	116½	116½
Erie Railroad Shares	21¼	21¼
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	23¾	23¾

PARIS, March 26.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 74f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, March 26.—United States Bonds opened active and firm; Five-twenties of 1862, 95¼@95⅜; closed firm at 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—5 P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and unchanged, and closed dull. Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Spirits PETROLEUM, 1s. 5d.

ANTWERP, March 26.—PETROLEUM opened flat; closed at 55¾, with a declining tendency.

BREMEN, March 26.—PETROLEUM opened flat; closed quiet.

LONDON, March 26—11½ A. M.—Linseed CAKES quiet. Refined PETROLEUM dull at 1s. 8½d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed OIL dull.

HAVRE, March 26.—COTTON market opened quiet.

HAMBURG, March 26.—PETROLEUM opened and closed firm.

HAVANA, March 26.—The following were the prices at the close of the market today: SUGAR—All qualities slightly advanced; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 62,000 boxes and 9,500 hhds. to foreign countries, and 20,000 boxes and 8,000 hhds. to the United States; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 390,000 boxes and 25,000 hhds.; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard closed firm at 7¾@8¼ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 firm at 9@11½ reals; Molasses Sugar buoyant at 6¾@ reals; Muscovadoes—Fair to good Refining active at 7½@7¾ reals; Grocery grades firm at 7¾@8½ reals at Matanzas. MOLASSES firm; Clayed, 3½@3¾ reals; Muscovado, 4½@5 reals. LARD steady at 18½@18¾c. for Tierce, and 21½@22c. for Tins. FLOUR active at $10@11 ⅌ bbl. BUTTER quiet. TALLOW firmer at 11½@12½c. BACON easier at 19c.@20c. ⅌ lb. HONEY firm at [illegible] reals ⅌ gallon. WAX—TALLOW buoyant at [illegible] ⅌ arroba; White dull at $13 [illegible]. PETROLEUM active at [illegible] reals in barrels and [illegible] reals in tins. POTATOES dull at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl. The market is supplied with HAMS—Salt, [illegible]; Sugar-cured, [illegible]. LUMBER—Yellow Pine firm; White Pine quiet at $[illegible] ⅌ M. Shooks—Box in demand at [illegible] reals; Hogshead [illegible]; Empty Hogshead in demand at $[illegible]; Long Shaved Hoops dull. FREIGHTS quiet; there is a surplus of tonnage in port; ⅌ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $[illegible]; ⅌ hhd. to do., $4 50@$5 [illegible]; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses to do., $[illegible]; ⅌ ton to Falmouth or orders, [illegible]. EXCHANGE—On London, 12@12½ ⅌ cent premium; on Paris, [illegible] ⅌ cent discount; on the United States, short sight, in gold, [illegible] ⅌ cent premium; on the United States, sixty days sight, in currency, [illegible] ⅌ cent discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 26.—EXCHANGE on New-York [illegible] ⅌ cent premium. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—More sellers than buyers at 85c.@87c. for No. 1, and 78c.@78¼c. for No. 2; afternoon unchanged. CORN firm and excited, offerings light, demand chiefly by shippers, at 72½c.@73c. for No. 2, and 65c.@68c. for no grade; afternoon firm at 73c. for No. 2, 64@70c. for no grade. OATS quiet; No. 2 at 37½c. RYE firm at [illegible] for No. 2. BARLEY dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES steady, with limited transactions, at 88½c. in Wood, 84½c. for Iron-bound. MESS PORK quiet, easier at $25 75@$26. LARD easier at 14¼c. MEATS firm; Dry-salted Shoulders, 9¼c.; Rough sides, 12¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 13¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 14c., all loose. Beef CATTLE firm at $[illegible] for common Stockers, $6@6 75 for fair to good, $[illegible] for good smooth, $7 50@$8 for Still-fed; Corn-fed lighter weight sold at $[illegible] for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs; the number packed for the season closed, 567,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—COTTON firm with a fair demand; Middling, 22c.; receipts, 4,919 bales; exports to Havre, 2,757 bales; to Hamburg, 1,153 bales; to Malaga, 700 bales; [illegible] bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 204,945 bales. FLOUR—Low grades firmer; Superfine, $4 87½; Extra, $[illegible]; Double Extra, $6. CORN—Mixed, $1; Prime, $1 05. OATS, 60c.@62c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY—Prime, $[illegible]. Mess PORK, $28 25@$28 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.; Sweet-cured Hams, 17½c. LARD firmer at 15c.@17c. SUGAR—Prime, 10½c.@11c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 60c.@65c. WHISKY dull; Western Rectified, 95c.@97½c. COFFEE firm; Fair, 16½c.; Prime, 17½c.@17¾c. COTTON a shade easier; Middling, 21½c.@22c. GOLD, 111⅞. Sterling EXCHANGE, 121¼. Sight DRAFTS on New-York, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—FLOUR firmer and in good demand at unchanged rates. WHEAT in good demand at $1 08@$1 10. CORN firm and in demand at 78c.@80c., the latter for White. OATS firm and in fair demand at 55c.@58c., the latter for White. RYE quiet at 85c.@88c. BARLEY steady and unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 21c. TOBACCO unchanged; receipts light. WHISKY steady at 93c.@94c. PROVISIONS dull; more sellers than buyers at yesterday's prices. Mess PORK offered freely at $27, with no buyers. LARD, 15c. for Kettle. Bulk MEATS offered at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 13c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13⅛c.@14¼c. for Clear Sides; no demand; 50,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides sold at 13⅞c. BACON dull; Shoulders offered at 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18½c.@19c. EXCHANGE steady at par.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 55 bales; total, 155 bales; stock, 5,500 bales; sales today, 270 bales. FLOUR dull, but choice grades firmer; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; Howard-street Extra, $5 25@$6; Howard-street Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; City Mills Extra, $5 25@$6; City Mills Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; Western Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Western Family, $6 12½@$6 75. WHEAT dull but unchanged at $1 25@$1 35. CORN active at 94c.@95c. for White or Yellow. OATS, 55c.@58c. RYE, $1@$1 05, the latter for choice. Mess PORK active and advancing at $27. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.; Shoulders, 12c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD active and advancing at 15½c.@16c. WHISKY dull at 93c.@95c.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON dull at 21¼c. FLOUR dull; Fall Superfine, $3 75; Extra, $4@$4 10; Treble Extra, $5@$5 50. WHEAT heavy at $1 05 for No. 2 Red Fall; $1 12½ for No. 1 Red Fall; $1 13@$1 15 for choice White. CORN dull and unchanged. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE—Nothing doing. WHISKY, 93c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $27@$27 50. Dry-salted MEATS quiet at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 14½c.@14⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14⅞c.@14⅞c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Loose Country Shoulders, 10c.; City Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c., all in a small way. LARD—Steam, 15½c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $7 25@$8 50. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels.

OSWEGO, March 26—Evening.—FLOUR in moderate demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,450 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6@$6 75 for Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75 for White, $7@$7 75 for Double Extra, principally at the outside quotations. WHEAT steady at $1 17 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN dull; sales in car lots at $1. CORN-MEAL, $2 25 for bolted, $2 15 for unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]

[illegible] LOUISVILLE, March 26.—TOBACCO active; sales [illegible] hhds. at $[illegible] for Trash; $[illegible] for Lugs, [illegible] to Good Leaf. COTTON firm; Middling, 20¾c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $5. SUGAR steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. LARD—Prime Tierce, 15c. HAMS—Sugar-cured Packed, 18¼c. WHISKY, 92c.@93c.

ALBANY, March 26.—WHEAT market unchanged, with small sales; choice Amber at $1 28 and No. 1 White State at $1 30. RYE firm at 98c.@$1, according to quality. CORN firmer. OATS in good demand at 60c.@61c. for State. BARLEY quiet and unchanged, with small sales of No. 2 Two-rowed State at 80c., [illegible] lots of Mixed State at 80c. At the Cattle market to-day sales of BEEVES were effected at fully 50c. advance. SHEEP ruled ½c. higher also.

TOLEDO, March 26.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; regular White Michigan, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 09½; No. 1 Red $1 11; No. 2 Red held at $1 09; buyers at $1 08. CORN advancing; New, 72c. OATS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,800 barrels; Corn, 8,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—FLOUR nominally weak; City Double Extra at $5@$5 25. WHEAT dull; No. 1 at 86¾c.; No. 2 at 77¾c. OATS, RYE and BARLEY nominal. CORN firm at 66c. for New on the track. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, March 26.—WHEAT firm and advanced 1@2c.; Extra White, $1 22; No. 1 do., $1 15; Regular, $1 08; Amber, $1 08. CORN steady at 72c. for Old, 72c.@73c. for New. OATS, 50c.@51c. BARLEY unchanged.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—COTTON quiet, held at 20c. for Middling; receipts, 432 bales; exports, 88 bales. FLOUR heavy at $4@$6. CORN, 85c.@90c. OATS, 60c. LARD, 15c.@16½c. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 9½c.; Sides, 15c.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red held at $1 10; No. 2 do. at $1 05@$1 06. CORN quiet and nominally unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull, held at 85c.@90c. for State and Canada.

BOSTON, March 26.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 23¼c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; total, 606 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,[illegible] bales.

MOBILE, March 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; receipts, 513 bales; exports, 87 bales to New-Orleans, 122 bales to New-York; sales, 400 bales; stock, 69,414 bales.

GALVESTON, March 26.—COTTON firm with moderate demand; receipts, 722 bales; exports, 12 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 37,269 bales; Good Ordinary, 18½c.

BUFFALO, March 26.—Market very dull; no sales worth recording except seven cars four-rowed Canada BARLEY at 78c., in store; no change in quotations. New CORN continues scarce and wanted.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 26.—Spirits TURPENTINE dull. ROSIN dull; nothing doing. Crude TURPENTINE, New Virgin, $3. TAR quiet at $2 75. A north-east rain storm was prevailing all day.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 26.—COTTON market quiet but steady; sales 371 bales; receipts, 172 bales; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.

NORFOLK, March 26.—COTTON quiet and weak; Low Middling nominally 19c.; receipts, 528 bales; exports coastwise, 350 bales; stock, 4,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¼c.; receipts, 352 bales; exports, 21 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 64,826 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 21¼c.; receipts, 304 bales; exports coastwise, 24 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 15,[illegible] bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Sales of Choice at $1 65@$1 67½. LEGAL TENDERS, 88¾.

Weather Report.

MONDAY, March 28, 12:30 A. M.

Washington—Cloudy; rather warm.
Philadelphia—Windy; clear and cold.
Pittsburg—Raining.
Albany—Cloudy; been snowing.
Buffalo—Snowing; been snowing and raining all day; 6 inches snow on the ground; thermometer about 45.
Boston—Raining; wind N. E., blowing a gale.
Cleveland—Snowing; damp and wet.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	March 29	New-York	Hamburg.
China	March 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	March 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	April 2	New-York	London.
City of Brooklyn	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	April 2	New-York	Havre.
Rhein	April 2	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, SAN DOMINGO AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	March 31	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	March 31	New-York	San Domingo.
City of Mexico	April 1	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M., 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M., 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M., 3:00 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 51 | Sun sets.... 6 20 | Moon rises. 4 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 [illegible] | Gov. Island. 6 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. 7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 27.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Whirlwind, [illegible], New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Resolute, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Hall, Foochow and River Minn Dec. 9, with tea to Morewood & Co. Passed Java Head Dec. 12, and had light winds and calms; passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 3, and crossed the equator [illegible]; previous to crossing the equator had light S. and N. E. trades; March 16, lat. 32, lon. 73, experienced a heavy gale from W. S. W. to N. N. W., which lasted until the 18th, the ship being hove to all the time; since then has had northerly winds, and was 9 ds. north of Hatteras; Isaac Thompson and Albert Paris, both seamen, died, and were buried at sea.

Bark George Becker, (N. G.,) Behnck, Yokohama Sept. 15, with tea to master. Crossed the equator in Pacific Nov. 1; passed Cape Horn Dec. 13, and crossed the equator in Atlantic Feb. 14, in lon. 31. Dec. 26, lat. 58 S., lon. 67 W., spoke whaling bark Selah, cruising; Jan. 13, lat. 45 S., lon. 49 26, signalized a Swedish ship showing 4th pennant, and Nos. 1,298, from Callao for Antwerp; Feb. 6, lat. 12 46 S., lon. 34 26, saw a Br. ship showing 2d pennant, and Nos. 6,[illegible], from London for San Francisco.

Bark R. H. Purington, (of Providence,) Crosby, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and melado to master. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales, during which split sails, stove bulwarks and water casks.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda 14 ds., in ballast to J. N. Harvey. March 11 to 19, had a heavy westerly gale, since which had fine weather.

Bark Jenny Cobb, (of Rockland,) Hanley, Havana [illegible] ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Iris, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Simmons, St. Pierre, Mart., 28 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Sons. 6th, in co. with schr. J. W. Collin, for Baltimore. March 15, lat. 28, lon. 73, had a furious gale from S. E. to N. W., which lasted 4 ds., was blown off to lon. 65, since which has had continual N. W. gales, with very cold weather. Saw much wreck stuff in the Gulf Stream during the gale.

Brig Camille, (of Nassau,) Strom, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to Daniels, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Fowler, Jova & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales; lost foretopgallant-mast, foretopsail-yard; split sails, started cargo, and received other damage.

Brig Askins, (Norw.,) [illegible], Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Geo. Mahe—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Crossed the equator Feb. 25, in lon. 39 24. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, and from thence N. W. gales.

Brig E. F. Dunbar, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Montevideo 74 ds., with hides to master. Crossed the equator Feb. 14, in lon. 36. March 12, lat. 36, lon. 68, in a gale from N. W., sprung foretopmast. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Katie, (of St. Croix,) Townsend, Para 21 ds., with rubber and nuts to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. Has had fine weather first part of passage, and strong N. W. gales the latter part.

Schr. Cora Nash, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. John Boss, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to A. Abbott. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. and N. W. gales.

Schr. J. F. Farland, (of Brookhaven,) Leaming, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to A. Abbott. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Warren Blake, Murphy, Satilla River 14 ds., with yellow pine to J. Wilder & Son—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had heavy weather, and carried away jib-boom.

Schr. Dragon, (of Barbados,) Weeks, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to L. M. Smith & Co. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. Brambell, Hamilton, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Delmont, Gates, Portland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 27.—Arr. barks Almira Coombs, Sagua; May Stetson, Cienfuegos; brigs [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], Liverpool; [illegible] Philadelphia; bark F. E. [illegible], Dagua; brig [illegible] Philadelphia; [illegible]. Also [illegible] 6th and brig [illegible], Liverpool [illegible], [illegible] from Havre [illegible]; [illegible], Philadelphia; [illegible] ... Grinnell, [illegible] ... Chas. Lewis, from Nassau; J. W. Ogden, from [illegible].

Old bark Deborah Pennell and schr. Dove, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Golden Rocket, (N. G.,) and an unknown American bark collided this P. M. in Quarantine during the gale. The G. R. had quarter-boat and her quarter badly cleaned by the American bark's head gear.

The brig Annie Gardner, from Demerara, anchored at Quarantine on Saturday evening, dragged her anchor during the gale this P. M. and went ashore below the Quarantine Landing. She remains perfectly tight, and will get off as soon as the gale abates. The docks at Quarantine Landing are badly damaged, and the Health Officer's boat-house, in the act of being moved, was totally demolished. The vessels at anchor at Quarantine, both inward and outward bound, still remain at anchor all safe.

Spoken, &c.

Steamer Hansa—Bark, bound S., was seen March 21, lat. 39 58, lon. 69 31.

Carrier—Br. bark, from Havre for Victoria, New Zealand, Feb. 3, lat. 22 S., lon. 45 W.

Wm. Robertson—Ship, from Liverpool for Calcutta, 37 days out, Jan. 21, lat. 22 07 S., lon. 28 32.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, F. B., March 5, brigs Rising Sun and H. Trowbridge, for New-York, ldg.

At Para, Feb. 21, brig Balloon, for New-York to load.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—The ship Charles H. Southard, Pennell, for New-York, has put back for repairs.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.

THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including franchises, Rolling Stock, &c., and at the only rate of $[illegible] per mile on a complete and equipped road in operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 20 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of 8½ per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at [illegible] and accrued interest. Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the parties engaged upon which they are based, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,
OF CONNECTICUT,
ARE BEING MARKETED WITH
GREAT SUCCESS.
THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $[illegible] will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditure, thus constituting a loan on Road and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premiums which remain into INTEREST BEARING CAPITAL, and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellences contained by this Loan, or offers the attractions to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $100 and $1,000, and also in the form of Coupon Bonds, but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN
FURNITURE.
KINGMAN & MURPHY,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,
SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, less Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 16, 1869.

1,000
Children's Carriages at retail, at wholesale prices, from $4 to $25. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 510 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.